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TABLE OF CONTENTS

AT CHICAGO	55
THE LIBRARY HISTORY OF NORWAY (Part II.).... <i>John A. Ansteinsson</i>	57
LIBRARIANS' SALARIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA... <i>George F. Bowerman</i>	63
RECENT LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND..... <i>E. Cockburn Kyte</i>	66
THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY AND ITS CATALOG.... <i>Ruth Grannis</i>	67
ADEQUATE STATE AID FOR LIBRARIES: A PLEA..... <i>Asa Wynkoop</i>	70
RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON CURRENT LITERATURE.....	72
MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AND CIRCULATIONS.....	73
EDITORIAL NOTES.....	74
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS.....	76
LIBRARY CALENDAR.....	79
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD.....	80
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE.....	82
LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES.....	83
AMONG LIBRARIANS.....	84
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.....	86
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES	90

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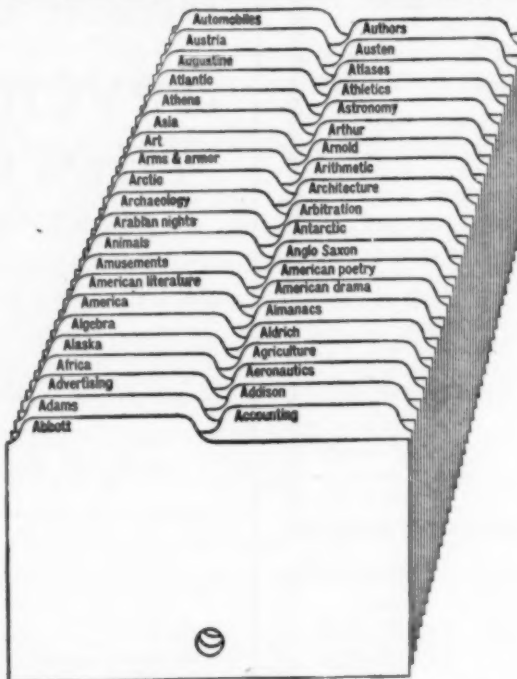
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AT CHICAGO

Chicago gave the A. L. A. a frigid welcome, with the mercury below zero and a biting wind, but she decked herself for the occasion with a sightly mantle of lightly fallen snow, and the warmth of greeting from librarian to librarian offset the thermometer. Two hundred and more librarians made up a very representative gathering at this special conference of the A. L. A., the first in its history. Tho the Pacific Northwest sent no delegates, California was represented by its State and University librarians, and those of Los Angeles and Riverside; and the Dakotas, Oklahoma and Texas had worthy representatives. The South, otherwise than the last-named state and Kentucky was not largely represented, but the Middle-West was out in full force, and there was a goodly attendance of representatives from the East, most of the men and women best known as leaders in the profession being present, including the Librarian of Congress, and all but one member of the War Service Committee and all members of the Executive Board. The League of Library Commissions and the Association of American Library Schools held useful meetings, and that of the Bibliographical Society, the only meeting held outside of the hotel, and that on a bitter night, drew a large audience for a program filled with excellent papers. But the interest of the gathering of course centered on the Enlarged Program and the Revision of the Constitution, with a strong undercurrent, frequently evident on the surface, of protest against the removal of headquarters from Chicago to New York, a proposal of which New York had heard almost nothing and which existed chiefly in the fearsome imaginings of its critics.

The first day's sessions were given to the discussion of the proposed revision of the Constitution, as developed by the Committee on Revision, consisting of the President, past

President and Secretary, which had reworked the draft made by the Committee on Enlarged Program. Past President Bishop, as spokesman for the Committee, made a clear statement of the reasons for proposed changes, as Mr. Roden, acting for Secretary Utley, who braved a threat of pneumonia to be present during all the meetings, read the report section by section. A good deal of time was wasted in verbal discussion, for no large body can usefully deal in debate with verbal changes, but the Association succeeded in expressing its opinions, especially at the Saturday morning session which concluded the debate, and the proposed Constitution, as thrashed out in Committee of the Whole, was referred back to the Committee on Revision, with the verdict of the Association quite clearly stated.

It was the general sense that membership should be confined to those engaged or interested in library work, whether persons or institutions, and not dependent on contributions, that honorary members should be passed upon by the Executive Board, and that the term Fellows for large contributors should be dropped. The quorum of the Association was increased to fifty, in view of its increased membership. Management is to be concentrated in the Executive Board, extended to include the retiring president, two vice-presidents, and eight elected members, two named each year, to serve for a four-year term, which is to take over the work of the Publishing Board. The Finance Committee had been transformed by the Committee into an Auditing Committee solely, but considerable discussion on the budget emphasized the view that the Executive Board should be limited in expenditure by some kind of budget supervision. A trust company is to be designated as assistant treasurer. The Committee had not made definite recommendations as to the Council, and its composition and functions aroused

much discussion. It was the general conclusion that the Council had an important function in discussing and reporting upon questions of policy, that it should retain past presidents and also presidents of affiliated organizations, and that its membership of fifty should be elected by the Association itself, ten each year. This led to the question of affiliated societies, the discussion of which brought out the general desire that these should be correlated to their own satisfaction with the Association but mere federation was thought less desirable than a comprehensive organization in which special bodies should have their full weight.

With the second day, the Conference consecrated itself to the Enlarged Program, the discussion of which was opened, after brief words from President Hadley, by a stirring and splendidly effective plea from Trustee Coolidge of Boston, for the continuation of the war energy of the A. L. A. into peace times, followed by a scarcely less telling speech from Miss Titcomb, whose library achievements in peace and war entitled her to the attention which she received. Mr. Milam illustrated some details of the Enlarged Program, and Dr. Hill, as chairman of the Committee, then outlined the plans for financial support, which he presented as rather a movement than a "drive" or campaign. It was evident that many did not altogether appreciate the differentiation, and these, with the fear lest a begira from Chicago to New York might be attempted, led to the protocol shaped by Dr. Bostwick, specifically providing against an intensive drive or quota allotments, and for concentration of all work, as far as practicable, at the Chicago headquarters, under direction of the executive officer there.

Mr. J. Ray Johnson, the publicity expert, meantime outlined proposed publicity methods. There was sharp criticism, on the ground that the Committee on Enlarged Program and the Executive Board had been hasty in committing the Association, without waiting for the decision of the Conference, especially in spending money in preparation for the campaign. Mr. Windsor read a letter sent by Mr. Milam to schools of journalism, apparently thus committing the Association, for which Mr. Milam manfully took the responsibility, making his apologies for any premature commitment and expressing the willingness of those authorizing the expenditure criticized to assume personal

obligations. Regarding money which Dr. Hill had spoken of as borrowed by the Executive Board from the War Service Committee, Mr. Bowker, as a member of that Committee, explained that above fifty thousand dollars remained from the million and three-quarters dollars of the first A. L. A. drive, from which appropriations had been made for further campaign expenses, and that from the three and one-half million assigned to the A. L. A. from the United War Drive about three-quarters of a million was left over after the close of war activity, which was in process of transfer to the Executive Board and for which continuing management was provided thru the appointment of Mr. Milam as General Director.

After the luncheon interval, Dr. Putnam, who had evidently held himself in reserve earlier in the day, presented a resolution approving "an appeal for funds estimated at two million dollars . . . to carry on certain enlarged activities . . . of which examples have been set forth in a program proposed by the Executive Board" and authorizing the Executive Board to prosecute such an appeal. It was supposed that this resolution, which Dr. Putnam supported in brief remarks, would involve lengthy discussion, but the morning debate had cleared the air and the resolution was adopted, to everybody's surprise, by an immediate vote, Dr. Bostwick's proviso becoming a part of this decision. Thus, contrary to general expectation, the time of the conference had been given chiefly to constitutional revision rather than to the Enlarged Program. A second special conference of the A. L. A. has been called for the Atlantic City meeting at the close of April, at which time the Committee on Revision is expected to report a newly phrased constitution, and the Executive Board will be able to present practical plans for the money appeal and for the execution of the Enlarged Program of activities.

This mid-winter meeting, the first held in Chicago since the death of Henry E. Legler, was fittingly made the occasion of a rising vote by the Association in his honor. This directed the President to transmit to Mrs. Legler the affectionate regards of the A. L. A., which will always hold in honor, respect and affection the memory of that quiet, earnest and charming fellow-worker in the calling to which he had given himself heart and soul.

The Library History of Norway

By JOHN ANSTEINSSON

Librarian of the Norges Tekniske Boisskoles Bibliothek, Christiania, Norway

PART II. (Conclusion.)

THE LIBRARY OF THE MUSEUM AT BERGEN

THE foundation of the University Library was followed closely by the establishment of the library of the Museum of Bergen. This museum was established in 1825. The library consisted originally of a small reference collection for the officials of the museum, but as the museum grew in size and its scientific publications grew in importance the library received a large amount of scientific transactions and proceedings in exchange for its own publications, and at the same time the needs of the scientific workers of the museum increased accordingly.

The museum is now in fact another Norwegian university in embryo. There are already chairs for ocean research, meteorology, physics, etc., and the next plan for expansion is a medical school, and within a few years it is hoped there will be a full-fledged university in Bergen. That will undoubtedly cause radical changes in the scope and administration of the library, which still has too much of the character of a private reference collection for the officials. The library has at present from 60,000 to 70,000 volumes, mostly in science, archaeology and local history.

To take up the numerous smaller institutional, departmental and special libraries of scientific character would carry us too far into details and would hardly be of interest. Only one more may be mentioned, the library of the Scientific Society of Kristiania (Kristiania Videnskapsselskaps Bibliotek). This is in reality supplementary to the University Library, as far as the members of the society are concerned (admission is limited practically to members), and consists to a large extent of publications of foreign scientific societies, received in exchange for its own publications. It is housed in the splendid building of the society at Drammensveien, another mile away from the University Library, and two miles from the University, which fact to some extent limits its usefulness.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Turning to the public libraries, it is necessary to go back again more than one hundred years to find their first beginnings. There are three or four different stages in their history in the past century which lead to their present state.

With the intellectual renaissance of the 18th century came also a strong interest for public education, and to that origin the impulses to organize public libraries in Norway can be traced. The clergy of the country especially were eager promoters of general public education and one of the most energetic and active of them all was the Bishop of Kristiansand, in the last years of the 18th century, Peder Hansen. He established a teachers' school in Kristiansand, and on his visitations around his diocese, he always inspected the school masters of the district and established regular public schools. But he did not only care for the education of the children, as far as possible he promoted a better education of the adult farmers, too. His chief means to this end was the establishment of reading clubs and subscription libraries. During his visitations, he spent as much time in inspecting the public schools and talking over the library matters with the farmers, as he spent on inspecting the actual church affairs. He undoubtedly got his ideas from the Rev. Thomas Bray, who early in the same century had established parish libraries and traveling libraries in England and America. At least the statutes of the reading clubs and the general organization of the libraries indicates a knowledge of the English organizations, created by Bray.

Though Peder Hansen had effective help from the clergy of his diocese, the work fell off by and by, when he himself moved to Denmark to take charge of a diocese there. Hardly one of the libraries founded by him has survived.

Some 25 years later a new force came into the work for public libraries in the rural

districts. This was the leading author and poet of Norway in the first half of the 19th century, Henrik Wergeland. He embraced the idea of public libraries with enthusiasm. He wrote enthusiastic, fervid and inspiring articles in newspapers and periodicals, advocating the foundation of public libraries, and not satisfied with this means of propaganda, he applied to the Royal Society for the Welfare of Norway (Det Kongelige Selskab for Norges Vel) for financial support to propagate this important cause. At the expense of this society he had printed a pamphlet with the most inspiring arguments for libraries, and provided with a large stock of this pamphlet, he travelled all over the country, making personal appeal to the local authorities and the farmers themselves for the library cause, wherever he came. He made several such trips and with his sparkling eloquence convinced people that a public library they must have.

These libraries were also organized largely on the subscription plan, but they had some support from the municipality and the state. In selecting books for the libraries of this time, great stress was laid on the usefulness of the books. Only agricultural, domestic science and technological literature, theological and devotional books, were purchased, while all entertaining literature, fiction, drama and poetry was practically excluded.

Most of the libraries organized by Wergeland, died, however, with their enthusiastic supporter. But some few of them have survived to this day.

In 1830 the parliament gave the first appropriations for state support of public libraries. There are no state laws regulating the distribution of these appropriations, but it is left to the Department of Church and Education (Kirke-og Undervisningsdepartementet) to make the necessary regulations. Originally 200 kroner (\$50) was the maximum amount given to any library, provided that at least an equal amount was provided from local sources. This regulation was in force for a very long time, to 1911 when the amount was increased to 500 kroner (\$125) under the same provisions.

This state support did not speed up the establishment of new libraries, but it made the way easier for Eilert Sundt, when some 20 years later (in 1850-60) he took up the work for public libraries. Eilert Sundt was a min-

ister of Eidsvold parish, the cradle of the Norwegian free constitution and the home of the great national poet, and his predecessor in the work for the public libraries, Henrik Wergeland. But the chief distinction Eilert Sundt won was as a social worker, and through his thorough studies of pauperism in Kristiania.

The work of organizing libraries he did mostly in the earlier part of his public career. He travelled around much in the same way as his predecessors, Peder Hansen and Henrik Wergeland, to awaken the interest of the local authorities, the farmers and workingmen in the establishment of a public library. His work resembled in many respects that of a modern library organizer of a state library commission in the United States, only with the difference that he had no government support in that work directly, and no strong state organization to back him up.

Eilert Sundt was also an enthusiastic organizer of workingmen's associations. He founded one of the strongest and most influential of its kind in Kristiania, the well-known Kristiania Arbeidersamfund, which during more than a quarter of a century was the intellectual and social center of the workingmen and middle classes of Kristiania. The very good library which the association maintained for its members was for a long time the chief and perhaps the only source of intellectual entertainment and pleasure for a large class of people in Kristiania.

Eilert Sundt had more advanced and modern views and ideas as to the end and aim of the public library than most of his predecessors and his contemporaries. He could appreciate a good novel and knew what good it could do to a tired worker or an indifferent youngster. He advocated more liberality in selection of books for the public library and himself gave active advice and help in selecting the books. The booklists and catalogues of libraries organized by his initiative and benefiting from his advice show a close approach to modern ideas in this respect.

When Eilert Sundt, in the 70's became absorbed by his other official work and duties, the public libraries in the rural districts again drifted into dead water for several years, until what is commonly known as the modern American library movement reached Norway around 1900, and once more swept the libraries along

in a fresh breeze, that it is hoped nevermore will stop blowing but will forever keep them moving. This new spirit first reached the larger city libraries and revolutionized them, before it influenced the smaller libraries as well. Before taking up this revolutionary period it will be necessary to look back for a short while on the history of some of the more important city libraries in the previous period.

The public libraries of the cities are of greatly varying age and origin. The oldest of them all, the "Deichmanske Bibliotek" in Kristiania we have already heard about.

The Deichmanske Bibliotek was first established in "Stiftsgaarden", or the building of the governmental offices in Kristiania at that time, now wrecked some years ago. But it was soon crowded out by other offices and was for a time joined with the library of the Cathedral school, mentioned above. That also lasted only for a time, till it was moved to the Magistrat-building containing the municipal offices. Next it was packed away in boxes for several years till it at last got temporary quarters for a considerable time in the clubhouse of the students of Kristiania (Det norske studentersamfund).

The Deichmanske Bibliotek was at the time of its foundation an important and quite valuable library, but when the University Library was founded in 1811 the authorities let this library get adrift. An effort was made to revive it around 1840. It was catalogued, a new board of trustees was appointed, and regular appropriations for its maintenance were given but after a short time these became insufficient. The municipal authorities let it drift its own way anew, however, till 1870, when a new little revival took place, making the library a kind of philanthropic institution for the poor classes.

The librarianship was held in the years following by A. Kiaer, later head of the foreign department of the University Library and Yngvar Nielsen, later professor of ethnography at the university, but more distinguished for his researches in Norwegian national history, especially of the history of the union with Sweden. The last and the one with the longest tenure of office during the old regime, however, was Dittmar Meidell, a well-esteemed editor, who got the position as a kind of old man's pension for his distinguished political services to the conservative party.

During these years the library occupied a couple of rooms in the clubhouse of the Students' Association. It was open only a few hours a week. Even comparatively young people remember well how the books were lent during this period. The librarian waited till there had assembled a sufficiently large crowd outside the bar. Then he started to read the shelves, asking for each title: "Is there anybody who wants this book?" and when a dozen voices shouted "Aye" he charged it to the one who happened to be nearest, and then continued the process. It will easily be understood that only a limited number of books and only those of the most popular type under these conditions ever could come into use. The valuable things were mostly stored away somewhere and it was quite a proposition to get hold of them if it should happen that somebody wanted to see any of the treasures. The library was in fact a parody of what it ought to have been and what it was intended to be. The fact that in 1894 an association was founded to provide the city with public libraries for the people, is significant for the state of the municipal library. The association referred to (Kristiania Folkebiblioteks Selskab) had the philanthropic character of the similar associations so much in vogue in Germany and Austria, and little or none of the spirit of the American library movement. It was joined with the Deichmanske Bibliotek in 1905 and the association dissolved.

The first breath of the new spirit in the American library movement reached Norway in 1896—20 years after the birth of the American Library Association and all which that signifies in the development of American libraries the last 40 years. It was not a librarian who introduced the American library spirit, but an editor who had lived in America for several years as a civil engineer. This man, Harald Tambs Lyche, returned to Norway in 1895 and started a magazine "Kringsjaa" (Review of Reviews), which had a very high standard and became much read and very popular. In the volumes for 1896 he started a series of articles describing the public libraries of America as he had seen them. He not only described the exteriors of the buildings and all the external things which usually strike an outsider first but characterized fully the spirit, policy and methods in operation in these libraries, and he did it in such a way that he convinced

people that the libraries at home must be run on similar principles and worked by similar methods if they in any way should fulfill their task.

The next year two of the librarians of the University Library, Jens Braage Halvorsen, already referred to as head of the Norwegian department of that library, and Karl Fischer, joined with an official of the Department of Church and Education, J.V. Heiberg, to propose to the municipal council an entire reorganization of the Deichmanske Bibliotek on modern principles. Their advice was accompanied by a full description of the public libraries of Germany, France, England and the United States (printed as appendix to document nr. 97, 1897 of the Municipal Council of Kristiania).

The matter was taken into due consideration and it was resolved to undertake the proposed reorganization. Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, who for several years had been in library work in America, most of the time as cataloguer of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and later in the Chicago Public Library, happened just to have returned to Norway at the time, and he was at once engaged for the work of reorganizing the library.

This choice of librarian was a happy hit, indeed. He set at work with enthusiasm and vigour and before long he had brought the library into such a shape that it could be opened to the public under entirely different auspices. It will easily be understood that it was impossible to bring the library all at once into a fully sufficient shape, to introduce modern methods in all lines at once. The appropriations were still far from adequate to the needs of a modern library in a large city, and first of all he had not one assistant trained in modern library work. But Nyhuus had a remarkable and astonishing ability of making the best out of small means, of taking what could be had and then waiting till he could expect to get what he next wanted for his library. His fascinating personality and engaging address certainly helped him to win the attention of the authorities for his library, though they undoubtedly often wondered if there was any limits whatever for the avidity of the fellow! The municipal council, started with giving an annual appropriation of 20,000 kroner in 1897, and thought it had been very liberal, but before Nyhuus died in 1913, the budget was

far above 100,000 kroner, and the library had increased during the same years from 40,000 volumes to 130,000, and the staff from 4 persons including the librarian to 35. At present the library has some 160,000 volumes, a budget of above 200,000 kroner, a staff of 40 persons, 3 branch libraries and 5 delivery stations, and some depository libraries. It has been housed in the "Fairy-building" just in the center of the city ever since the reorganization. It first occupied only half of the first floor, but grew rapidly, so that a new half floor was added to the precincts of the library every year, till there was nothing more left to get hold of. It has long outgrown its present quarters, which moreover have been entirely inadequate for library purposes and is greatly in need of a more proper and adequate building. This will be built in the near future on a hill in the center of the city, overlooking it in all directions, and will be quite a monumental and it is hoped well-planned building suited fully for its purpose.

The present librarian, Mr. Arne Arnesen who succeeded Mr. Nyhuus in 1913 had done very efficient work in organizing the extension work of the library, in organizing the catalog department and the printing of catalog cards, and especially in the preparation and planning of the new building. The staff of the library will undoubtedly remember him especially for his vigorous efforts to raise the salaries to such a sum that they will provide decent living for persons with advanced education.

The Public Library of Bergen (Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek) was founded in 1869. The valuable library of Paul Botten Hansen, the noted literateur and bibliographer, and also librarian of the University Library, was purchased as a nucleus for the new library, for an amount subscribed to by the citizens of Bergen. The municipal council then appropriated the necessary amount for the administration and maintenance of the library. This library is one of the few public libraries in Norway that has received gifts of any considerable amount. Its chief benefactor was Mr. Bors, for a long time counsel general of Norway and Sweden in New York.

The library has always maintained a very high standard among the city libraries of Norway, measured by the old-fashioned standards. It has always had very good collections of books, a reasonable amount of money for in-

crease every year, and an able librarian. The first years there were frequent changes of librarian till Miss Valborg Platou was appointed librarian in 1871. She administered the library very effectively, though in a somewhat old-fashioned way. Some reforms in the administration were introduced in 1900, through the influence or the example of the reorganized Deichmanske Bibliotek in Kristiania, but did not bring about any radical changes in the policy of the library. When Miss Platou retired in 1909, Mr. Arne Kildal of the New York State Library School was appointed librarian. He at once started the work of reorganization, assisted by Miss Bolette Sontum of Pratt Institute Library School. The development of the library had been hampered to a large extent by its rather squalid quarters on the top floor of the Public Meat Market of Bergen, which it had occupied almost all the time from its start.

About 1900 a subscription for a new building for the library was undertaken, and the necessary amount (100,000 kroner) for the purpose was collected. This amount was considered sufficient at the time for an up-to-date building. But the building question was pending for several years because of lack of a suitable site. At last in 1915 the construction of the building was begun and at Christmas time 1917 the library moved into its new quarters. The cost then had increased to more than 200,000 kroner which were readily given by the wealthy citizens of Bergen.

The library was built by Olaf Nordhagen, one of the most prominent architects of Norway, but the interior planning was done mostly by Mr. Kildal. It is an extremely handsome building, very well adapted to its purpose, meeting in all essentials the requirements of a modern library. It need not be said that American library architecture has been studied and the experiences from here utilized very efficiently in planning the new quarters of the Public Library.

Now the Public Library of Bergen has more than 120,000 volumes, is housed in a handsome building and has several branches around the city, among them two or three school branches. It is a model library in every respect, and has taken up all the activities that rightly are considered within the scope of a modern public library in an alive city.

The Public Library of Trondhjem is of

quite recent date, being founded in 1902. It is supported by endowment funds and city appropriations. It was organized by Mrs. Martha Larsen Jahn of the New York Library School (Class of 1903) and she was the librarian of this library for about ten years, running it so efficiently that it has always been considered the model public library of medium size. The present librarian Miss Astrid Hartmann is also a student from the New York State Library School. The library has now about 30,000-40,000 volumes. It has no separate building, but two branches in public schools besides the central library in a downtown building of a temperance association.

The next largest city library is that of Stavanger. It is founded around 1880 and has had the same librarian all the time since the foundation—Jens Tvedt, one of the most distinguished Norwegian authors at present (he writes in *landsmaal* though). The library and the librarian consequently are both from the time before any modern methods in library technique were introduced in the country, but the librarian is well-meaning and anxious to make such reforms as will bring his library fully up-to-date. The collections of books will eventually be catalogued by the Decimal Classification, modern card catalogues are being introduced and also modern charging systems, etc. But the library has been much hindered in its stride forward on the way of reformation by lack of proper housing, trained help and adequate appropriations. At present the work of the librarian is concentrated on the planning of a new building for the library, the city archives and art gallery. The library numbers about 40,000 volumes.

To go into the history of the rest of the many very efficient city libraries will carry us too far, but before leaving them it is proper to mention the public libraries of Kristiansand and Drammen, because of their very efficient work and high standing.

The library of Kristiansand was founded in its present shape in 1909 by a combination of the library of the Cathedral School and a subscription library. It was organized by Mrs. Helga Usterud Aasgaard, the only one of the Norwegian librarians who has had her library training at a German library school. Mrs. Aasgaard was very familiar with American methods too, which she had had an opportunity to study on a four months' trip to the United

States. The library was organized from the start on modern principles and Kristiansand is noted in library circles for having the largest per cent of books lent per inhabitant in Norway. The prime accomplishment of Mrs. Usterud Aasgaard was her planning of the new library building. She started a subscription for a new building by making a rich relative of hers subscribe for a considerable sum under the provision that the rest of the amount needed was to be provided within a short time. In this way the subscription was speeded up, and before long the necessary amount of money was in hand and the building could be begun. When it was finished Mrs. Usterud resigned to marry, as it so often happens with our ablest lady librarians, and then they are lost to the profession. There were several changes of librarians till the present librarian, Olaf Benneche, also a distinguished Norwegian author, was appointed a couple of years ago.

Drammen, the fifth largest city of Norway, had no public library till 1916. In 1910 the Drammens Sparebank (Savings-bank) gave the necessary amount and a site for the erection of a public library, provided that the city gave the necessary appropriations for buying books and the general maintenance. The library was planned and built and two large private libraries were bought by the library board, appointed by the city council, long before any librarian was appointed. Mr. Nyhuus, who still was living at that time, was occasionally consulted by the board, but much work was done by the board that had to be done over, when at last a librarian was appointed in 1915 at the same time the building was finished and the board thought the library might be opened.

The librarian who had to grapple with this difficult situation was Maja Schaanning of the New York State Library School (class of 1914). She had been librarian of the public library of Trondhjem during a year's vacancy and, from 1914, librarian of the public library of Kristiansand.

Miss Schaanning took up the work very efficiently, and brought everything into good shape before she consented to open the library to the public. She naturally had to rearrange the building in many respects, but made it very workable and convenient though some of the mistakes could hardly be made good. The books had to be catalogued in a proper way, something the board had hardly considered.

But in 1916 it was opened to the public, and it has been very popular since. Miss Schaanning has been able to enlist the support of the big industrial plants of the city and get special funds from them for technological and professional literature. Now, when the first strain of bringing all things in shape is over, she has been able to take up such questions as cooperation with schools, arranging branches in the school buildings and sending out class libraries and this work is watched with much interest by other city librarians of Norway.

Mr. Kildal of the Public Library of Bergen during his visit to America three or four years ago gave a pretty full outline of the organization of modern library work in Norway at present, so it will be unnecessary for me to take up these questions fully. I may only add that the last years have seen an astonishing development of libraries in Norway, and that important questions of library organization and legislation and cooperation are under consideration at present by a royal commission appointed to suggest reforms in these matters and much good is expected as the result of the work of this commission. The questions under consideration are primarily (1) the establishment of the office of Director of Library Affairs in the Department of Church and Education; (2) Extension of the copyright privilege to two or more libraries besides the University library; (3) Publishing an annual catalog of accessions of foreign literature to the main libraries of Norway; and in this connection the question of cooperative cataloguing; (4) the establishment of a Norwegian library school; (5) regulation of inter-library loans. The commission may also discuss and bring up other questions that may arise.

Before closing this review it may be proper to state that there at present is a public library in every city and town of Norway, and in most of the rural districts (*herreder*, or municipalities). There are more than 1100 state supported public libraries in the country, and above 3000 public school libraries. A law will probably be passed by parliament requiring a school library or satisfactory library facilities in every school. Only the question of which form this law shall take has not been satisfactorily solved yet. But the development of libraries of all kinds will undoubtedly not be less interesting in the coming few years than it has been in the recently past years.

Librarians' Salaries in the District of Columbia

By GEORGE F. BOWERMAN

Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

THE November LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 719) had a brief note on the hearing before the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Salaries of the committee representing librarians in the Federal and District of Columbia libraries. It was there stated that the salary scale recommended to the Commission was for the time being to remain confidential. Since the Commission is about to make its report to Congress and has authorized the publication of the recommended salary schedule it seems desirable to give it to the profession together with a summary of the classification and extracts from the accompanying brief. It is hoped that if the Commission does not publish in their entirety the classification, hearing and accompanying documents this may be done by the District of Columbia Library Association.

It should be noted that the Commission had on its staff a group of librarians lent to it by the government libraries and that these librarians set up a classification of the library service from the questionnaire cards made out by each person doing strictly library work, that is, excluding not only messengers and pages, janitors, etc., but also stenographers and others engaged in purely clerical work. The Joint Commission also ruled out from consideration all presidential appointees, thus excluding the position of Librarian of Congress. From the nature of the case therefore the classification set up is not theoretical but is based on actual positions represented in the Federal and District libraries.

The scheme submitted by the Joint Commission to the committee of librarians appointed by it consisted of class specifications divided into (a) general classes common to two or more libraries, (b) general classes peculiar to departmental libraries, (c) special classes peculiar to the Library of Congress, and (d) special classes peculiar to the Public Library, and under each class of a description of duties, a definition of qualifications and suggested lines of promotion. The committee concurred in the general principle of the scheme, but with exceptions of detail, and

suggested additions. In doing so it submitted to the Commission the following general observations in the form of a brief:

1. The service covered by the classification schedules, comprising about 600 positions, includes only employees rendering professional or semi-professional service. It does not include either the merely clerical service, nor on the other hand specialists in certain fields whose work, tho attached to a library, does not involve library science or technique.

2. Our suggestions assume (as does indeed your circular of explanation) for each class specified, a minimum salary, with an *automatic* yearly advance to a maximum, to be halted only by an adverse recommendation of the superior administrative official. In one class the stated maximum would be subject to still further advance upon cause shown.

3. Appointments would be made to any class in which there is a vacancy for which the appointee may qualify. As a rule, they would be to the minimum salary of the class; but in exceptional cases might be to one higher than the minimum.

4. The maximum reached in a given class, promotion to a higher class or to one involving different qualifications, would be secured only by affirmative action, and the application of tests which would include the efficiency record of the employee.

5. There are certain classes not likely to qualify for promotion to a higher class, yet whose continuation as classes, and the retention of the veteran employees in them, is essential. This has been considered in fixing the gradations and their maxima.

6. In estimating compensation our attention has been given especially to the *relative* claims of the different classes. It is in this respect that our judgment might be most fairly asked and may be most useful to you.

As indicating the relative compensation of the several classes we submit it with confidence.

7. The precise figures of compensation, however, required the establishment of minima which we were not in a position to establish with equal confidence.

The lowest class, for instance, in the library service, that of Library Aid, assumes qualifications somewhat in excess of those now required for a first grade clerk, and the minimum compensation should be proportionally in excess of that of a first grade clerk. But what is to be your minimum for a first grade clerk? What weight will you give to (1) the present cost of living, i.e. the lessened value of the dollar; (2) to the costs and conditions at Washington as against those elsewhere; (3) to the conditions of government service definitely limited in its opportunities and leading to no future in business or profession, as against the conditions of a business or profession whose future has no statutory or static limits?

The conclusions that you will reach after considering all such elements and also the compensation in other employ, will doubtless result in a minimum salary for the clerical service. Certain other elements added would establish a minimum for technical, scientific and professional service. And the minimum would vary with the several classes.

8. None of the minima being yet available we have been obliged to assume one. And we have assumed what we believe a very moderate one. We emphasize, however, that in all the classes this minimum assumes an *automatic* advance to the maximum specified.

9. Upon such (assumed) minima we have built up the schedules to cover the entire classification. Should the general minima established prove larger, the scale should be advanced accordingly.

10. Another natural determinant, affecting all the grades, would seem to be the compensation paid in libraries elsewhere. Data as to this will doubtless be available to you. We have not ignored them. But we must remark:

(1) That, except in the Public Library of the District, the library service of the government has few analogies in any other library in the United States. The material is more specialized, and the work involved is *intensive* in a degree not demanded elsewhere. Especially would any "averages" in libraries generally be inapplicable.

(2) That in every outside library (and they are only the "research" libraries) presenting analogies to the purpose, the existing salaries are admittedly too low; and movements to raise them are everywhere in operation. The existing facts do not therefore indicate a normal condition, or one consistent with efficiency.

(3) For its professional service, the Government cannot expect to compete with private employ; but it should certainly be prepared to compete with public institutions. To do so it must pay, not the average salary paid elsewhere, but a salary at least equal to the highest paid for similar work in any such institution, *plus* an allowance for the removal to Washington and the incidents of living and employment here.

(4) The efficiency of a library service depends upon a continuing and accumulating familiarity with the collection administered, the apparatus, the methods, and the constituency to be served. No new appointee, however accomplished, can at once fill the place of an equally competent one departing. Even in elementary work at least a year is lost in any such change; and a longer period, as the work becomes more specialized. It is therefore in the interest not merely of efficiency but of economy that the library salaries shall be such as not merely to attract competent persons but to retain them.

11. A final remark: Tho our suggestions are invited, not merely volunteered, we are interested parties. We realize that any recommendations of ours must be subject to that imputation. To avoid it we should have preferred to submit criticism of schedules prepared by the Commission than to have initiated schedules of our own. As the choice was not given us we have sought the course next desirable: summoned as "advisers," not as mere petitioners, we have, so far as humanly possible, divorced the question from any personal interest. Our recommendations represent, therefore, our best professional judgment as to what is necessary and reasonable, and not the limit of what we should personally welcome, or, as parties in interest, might argue for.

Estimates submitted to an Appropriation Committee quite often include an allowance for depreciation at the hands of the Committee. The figures we submit include no such allowance. They are the minima we think necessary under present conditions to secure competent service and to retain it.

The class specifications and the outlines of reasons in support of the salary recommenda-

tions are too detailed to be here given entire, except in the case of the lower grades and general classes. The committee in making its recommendations grouped them into twelve grades. It designated as "semi-professional," grade 1, Library Aid, and grade 2, including Junior Library Assistant, and Junior Librarian, Departmental Library; all other grades it rated as strictly professional.

The following are the class specifications of Library Aid:

Title: Library Aid.

Duties: Under immediate supervision, to assist in simple, routine work in any division of a library.

Examples: Charging and discharging books at the circulation desk; getting books from shelves by number, and shelving them; sorting, stamping, and recording periodical material; preliminary checking and collating for binding, labeling, simple mending and repairing of books; assisting in elementary work of cataloguing; incidental typewriting.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation from high school; preferably some elementary library training or experience or graduation from a training course in libraries where such courses are maintained; preferably some knowledge of modern languages; reliability; accuracy; neatness.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From:

To: Junior Library Assistant.

In recommending a salary range for grade 1, Library Aid, of \$1200 to \$1260 the committee made the following comment:

The duties performed by this class are about the same as those of the first grade clerk complicated by the fact that a library aid is called upon to perform a great variety of duties which must be correlated intelligently and adapted to the peculiar needs of the public. Attention is directed to the fact that persons performing only one of these duties are excluded from the library classification. The educational qualifications are distinctly higher than those at present required for the first grade clerk since it is introductory to grades which call for a high degree of scientific and professional training. The minimum salary should therefore be somewhat in excess of the basic salary for first grade clerk as it may be ultimately established by the Joint Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries. It is noted that the \$1200 salary is not the minimum wage that may be established by the Commission but rather such minimum wage with an addition which will recognize the higher educational qualifications demanded in library work. \$1200 is selected merely as a starting point and is not to be taken as an attempt to fix a minimum wage. Only one salary advance is provided because those who show fitness for library work would rapidly become eligible for promotion to the next higher grade.

The following are the class specifications of Junior Library Assistant:

Title: Junior Library Assistant.

Duties: Under supervision, to assist in elementary library work, in any division.

Examples: Keeping routine records such as circulation records, accession records, bindery records, or

order division records; filling orders for books, received in writing or over the telephone; being responsible for keeping large groups of books in order; collating and preparing books for the bindery; preparing under direction, exhibits and bulletins; doing simple reference and bibliographical work; under immediate supervision, classifying, cataloguing, and shelving more elementary books, manuscripts, documents, music, maps, prints, and other material.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation from high school, with elementary library training or 2 years' experience in a library using modern methods; some knowledge of modern languages; reliability; accuracy; neatness.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From: Library Aid.

To: Library Assistant; High School Librarian; Children's Librarian, Public Library.

The Committee recommended the following salary range for grade 2, Junior Library Assistant: \$1320, \$1380, \$1440, \$1500, and supported the recommendation by the following:

This class represents a natural development of the preceding grade, elementary library training or two years experience in a library using modern methods being required. Four advances are provided here because it is realized that there will be many persons in this class, who tho able to do first class work for an indefinite period, will never qualify educationally or otherwise for the next higher and more professional class.

For Junior Librarian, Departmental Library, the same salary was recommended as for Junior Library Assistant.

The class specifications for Library Assistant are as follows:

Title: Library Assistant.

Duties: To perform, under supervision, work of a technical character in any division or branch of a library.

Examples: Assist in reference, bibliographical, and research work; classifying and cataloguing books, manuscripts, maps, prints, documents, etc., having supervision over the periodical and loan desk records, and binding and repair work.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing and from a recognized library school; broad knowledge of bibliographical sources of information and reference books; a reading knowledge of two modern foreign languages.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From: Junior Library Assistant.

To: Senior Library Assistant; Reference and Bibliographical Assistant.

For Library Assistant, grade 3, the Committee recommended a salary range of \$1800, \$1920, \$2040 and supported that recommendation by the following:

This represents the first class in the purely professional grades. In addition to greater requirements for a general education, special professional training and experience are demanded. The increase of \$300 in salary over the maximum of the preceding grade is justified by the fact that training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an

institution of recognized standing and from a recognized library school is required for this class. This means 5 or 6 years additional education, 4 years of college and one or two years of library school. The same considerations justify the automatic increase of \$120 as compared with \$60 in the semi-professional grade.

In the same salary grade (3) are included Junior Cataloguer; Director of Work for the Blind, Library of Congress; Children's Librarian, Public Library; High School Librarian, and Senior Librarian, Department Librarian.

The class specifications for Senior Library Assistant are as follows:

Title of Group: Senior Library Assistant.

Duties: To assist in the supervision of, or to perform, work of an advanced character in fields of library science which require the application of various branches of library technique and specialization in some field of knowledge, in connection with a departmental library or one of the divisions of the Library of Congress, or the Public Library.

Examples: Acting as reference librarian and assisting readers in the use of the collections of the library; doing advanced reference-research and bibliographical work in a special subject, such as law, medicine, music, economics, sociology, or other sciences; or in connection with collections of special material, such as maps and charts, prints, manuscripts, or documents; doing advanced work in connection with ordering books, such as pricing and collating rare books; supervising work of subordinate assistants.

Common Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing and from a recognized library school; two years' experience in responsible work in a library using modern methods; critical knowledge of bibliographical sources of information; good working knowledge of two modern foreign languages; supervisory ability.

Special Qualifications: Specialization in education and experience in such a field of knowledge as may be designated, such as medicine, economics, botany, prints, maps and charts, music or manuscripts.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From: Library Assistant.

To: Reference Research Assistant.

For Senior Library Assistant (grade 4) the committee recommended a salary range of \$2280, \$2520, \$2760, \$3000, and sustained that recommendation by the following:

In this class are included assistants with advanced educational training and extended library experience who have a high degree of expertness along some special line and also those with general supervisory duties. In order to hold and attract the accumulated training and experience represented by persons in this class it is desirable that the increases be larger and range somewhat greater than in the lower grades.

In grade 4 are also the following: Reference and Bibliographical Assistant; Cataloguer and Classifier; Chief of Circulation, Public Library; Director of Children's Work, Public Library; and Director of Training Class, Public Library.

Space forbids the giving of the remainder of the scheme except by grades, titles, and recommended salaries:

Grade 5. Senior Cataloguer and Classifier; Junior Special Librarian, Departmental Library; \$2760, \$3000, \$3240.

Grade 6. Reference Research Assistant, \$3000, \$3250, \$3500, \$3750+ (no maximum).

Grade 7. Chief of Classification Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Periodical Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Special Collection, Library of Congress, \$3250, \$3500, \$3750, \$4000.

Grade 8. Chief of Card Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Order Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Music Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Prints Division, Library of Congress; Senior Special Librarian, Departmental Library; \$3500, \$4000, \$4500.

Grade 9. Superintendent of Reading Room, Library of Congress; Chief of Bibliography Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Catalogue Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Maps Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Documents Division, Library of Congress; Administrative Librarian, Departmental Library; \$4000, \$4500, \$5000.

Grade 10. Law Librarian of Congress; \$4500, \$5000, \$5500.

Grade 11. Director of Legislative Reference Service; \$5000, \$5500, \$6000.

Grade 12. Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress; Librarian, Public Library; \$6000, \$6500; \$7000; \$7500.

Generally speaking librarians have always been so over-modest in their salary claims that the foregoing recommendations may seem to some librarians to take rather advanced ground. However, if librarians outside of Washington could have seen as they have been published in the Washington newspapers the salary schedules recommended to the Joint Commission by committees representing other divisions of the public service, all of whom have followed the librarians, they would see that by comparison we have not departed from our accustomed role of modesty. Our recommendations are, if anything, somewhat under the recommendations of committees of comparable scientific and professional branches of the public service. In the light of them this schedule is published without apologies.

Recent Library Legislation in England

A BILL has been passed through both Houses of Parliament enabling public libraries to take at last their rightful places in line with other instruments of national education. By the provisions of this bill the limit to the amount that could be levied for the maintenance of public libraries by a library authority has been altogether removed. This means salvation for several libraries at present closed to the public for want of funds; and will ultimately mean a vast extension of public library practice throughout the Kingdom. County councils become the future library authority, which guarantees (in time) a co-ordinated system of rural libraries; but control, in the case of existing libraries, is left to separate library committees. Upon this question of control the Memorandum of the Library Association laid great emphasis; and there can be no doubt that the Government has ceded the point to the considered opinion of librarians in general. For any future adoptions of the acts of the Board of Education will be supreme and the local education committee will be the library authority. Also, if the present library authority in any district prefers to delegate its separate powers to the

local education committee it is able to take the step. Again, a library authority may purchase land compulsorily in order to erect a public library—a power which has long been possessed by the education authorities, for the erection of schools.

This bill does not yet give power to library committees to spend money on payment of lecturers, or upon book or fine arts exhibitions. But these are minor drawbacks; and future legislation is already foreshadowed. The bill gives enough for librarians to look upon it as their Magna Charta; and the future policy of the Library Association will be on the one hand to obtain the support of all the public libraries in the Kingdom, the establishment of co-operative book-buying, and extension of the benefits offered by the Central Library for Students. On the other hand it will link up with both primary and secondary education, preparatory to the establishment of an educational system in which it will play no mean part.

E. COCKBURN KYTE,
Secretary Library Association.

*Caxton Hall,
Westminster.*

The John Carter Brown Library and its Catalogue

By RUTH GRANNISS

Librarian of the Grolier Club, New York

ONE OF THE most important events in the history of American bibliography is the recent appearance of the first part of the Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library,—epoch-making volume to collectors and libraries.

In what may be called his "Apologia" for the book-collector, John Hill Burton has written: "It is said of Brindley, the great canal engineer, that,—when a member of a committee, a little provoked or amused by his entire devotion to canals, asked him if he thought there was any use of rivers,—he promptly answered: 'Yes, to feed navigable canals.' So, if there be no other respectable function in life fulfilled by the book-hunter, I would stand up for the proposition that he is the feeder, provided by nature, for the preservation of literature from age to age, by the accumulation and preservation of libraries, public and private." And again: "In the public duty of creating great libraries, and generally preserving the literature of the world from being lost to it, the collector's or book-hunter's services are great and varied. In the first place, many of the public libraries have been absolute donations of the treasures to which some enthusiastic literary sportsman has devoted his life and fortune. Its gradual accumulation has been the great solace of his active days; he has beheld it in his old age a splendid monument of enlightened exertion, and he resolves that, when he can no longer call it his own, it shall preserve the relics of past literature for ages yet to come, and form a center whence scholarship and intellectual refinement shall diffuse themselves around."

More and more, as the years go by are these truths being brought home to us in America, where the art of book-collecting may almost be said to have been brought of late years to its zenith, with the treasures of so many of the famous private libraries of Europe pouring in a steady stream across the Atlantic. Even in the early days of collecting in this country we find the Rev. Thomas Prince of Boston leaving his

precious manuscripts in the care of the Old South Church whence those not destroyed by fire were later transferred to the safe-keeping of the Boston Public Library, and Thomas Jefferson offering his splendid collection for a merely nominal sum to lay the foundation of a new national library, after the destruction by fire of the former one. And these worthy examples have been laudably followed.

One of the most romantic coincidences in the history of book-collecting is the fact that the libraries brought together by those two friendly rivals, James Lenox and John Carter Brown, the greatest American amateurs of their time (among the greatest of all times) should both have gone to enrich in knowledge and culture their native cities, New York and Providence. Another assertion of Mr. Burton's is proved true in the case of the Brown family of Providence. "A great library cannot be constructed," he exclaims, "it is the growth of ages. You may buy books at any time with money, but you cannot make a library like one that has been a century or two a-growing, though you had the whole national debt to do it with!" Though it is difficult in America to measure things by centuries, the inception of the John Carter Brown Library goes back at least to 1769, for the following inscription is found on the cover of its copy of Judge Samuel Sewall's "Apocalyptica": "bot at Dotr Gibb's vendue July 1769." It is in the handwriting of Nicholas Brown, whose son became the great benefactor of Brown University, enlarging its library extensively, and at the same time building up an important family library. His son, in turn, the third Nicholas, collected books for a time, but eventually offered them to his younger brother, John Carter Brown, of whom Mr. William Vail Kellen writes: "The passion for buying and possessing rare books hitherto dormant in this younger brother was stirred within him by this offer and after passing, according to his own testimony, three anxious days and three sleepless nights, John Carter Brown bought, at the price named, the books thus tendered him, and the Library, soon to bear his name and by the wise and filial action of his son always to bear it, came into being." Mr.

*Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, Vol. 1. Providence: Published by the Library, 1919.

Brown soon turned his attention especially to American history, later limiting his field to books relating to the history of North and South America printed before the year 1800. He once remarked: "After I had made up my mind to go on with the acquisition of books on American history, I should not think that I have ever lost a book which I wanted; and I have met in competition Russian princes and book collectors from all parts of the world." The purchase of the Henri Ternaux collection in 1846-7 nearly doubled Mr. Brown's and in fifteen years it had doubled again. How much he was helped in collecting by his able foreign agent, "Henry Stevens of Vermont," of "nugget" fame, is well known—"as quick on the trigger after an American book as a cat is after a mouse," Mr. Brown wrote of him. Another lover of books on whose help and advice Mr. Brown and his sons, after him, relied was John Russell Bartlett, in 1841, a member of the firm of Bartlett and Welford, when its Astor House bookshop was regarded the intellectual center of New York and later Secretary of State for Rhode Island, making his home in Providence, already noted for its number of bibliophiles.

Mrs. Brown shared her husband's interest in the books, and after his death, in 1874, she continued buying, bringing up her children to regard their father's library "as the most precious of their possessions, and the one having the first claim upon them to maintain its prestige and its preeminence."

Some of her most notable additions to the library were the first folio Shakespeare, a first *Paradise Lost*, manuscript and printed "Horae" and other liturgical books, while her younger son Harold, a devoted churchman, added largely to this last class. In all Mrs. Brown's efforts she received the able assistance of the celebrated soldier-collector and writer on bibliographical matters, General Rush C. Hawkins, whose wife was a daughter of the third Nicholas Brown, and whose collection of early printed books housed in the beautiful Annmary Brown Memorial Library, forms one of the glories of Providence, and is another example of the benefactions of book collectors.

Himself the collector, par excellence, of books from the first presses, he instilled in his young cousins an interest in this class of books, as well as in all monuments of printing, so that it is due to him that the library grew, too, in that direction. He interested himself especially in

urging the acquisition of the various editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*, now one of the glories of the library, which possesses forty-five out of the forty titles and eight additional issues listed by Wilburforce Eames in Sabin's "Dictionary of Books relating to America." A recent conversation with General Hawkins called forth reminiscences, which it would be pleasant to repeat, if space permitted. Especially he dwelt on the pains taken by himself and Mr. Bartlett as well as by Mrs. Brown, to inspire the youthful owner of the library, John Nicholas Brown, the elder son, with a feeling of responsibility for the preservation and enlargement of the treasures entrusted to his keeping. This was made an easy task by the natural characteristics of a youth, who, at eighteen, endowed a hospital and a little later provided for a suitable building for the Public Library of his native city. General Hawkins describes him as one of the three finest characters he has ever known, in truth, honor and simplicity. He reached his majority in 1882, taking the principal responsibility of the library, almost as though it were, even then, a public trust. The additions which he made, while not greatly increasing the number of accessions, are said to have doubled the value of the collection as a whole. He died in 1900, and in the following year, in accordance with the authority given them by his will, his trustees presented the library to Brown University.

A building was erected in accordance with the donor's plans, and on May 17, 1904, it was formally transferred, with its contents and an endowment of \$500,000 to the University. Thus was insured to Providence a proud eminence in matters relating to Americana, so that all students of the country's history turn there for help and inspiration, which is never denied them.

To quote from its new catalogue: "The John Carter Brown Library is the only important library in the United States devoted to collecting Americana printed before the nineteenth century; its rival, the Lenox Collection, has been absorbed in the New York Public Library, and the later collection of Mr. E. D. Church has been drawn into the general library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington. As the largest and most valuable independent library of early Americana it will occupy in the future, as it has in the past, a commanding place in the subject."

It has been said that all the great libraries of the world, taken together, cannot duplicate the number of the greatest rarities of the first hun-

dred years of American history found here. While strongest in books printed in Europe about America, the library is rich too in American imprints, with a surprising number of books printed in Mexico, South America and Jamaica.

The story of the transfer, with the addresses made at the dedication of the building may be found in a beautiful little volume published in 1905 and nine years later a complete history of the library (frequently quoted in this article) was written by Mr. George Parker Winship, for twenty years its devoted and able librarian. It was published in form similar to the memorial volume.

A comprehensive and scholarly catalogue, begun by John Carter Brown, and far ahead of anything of the kind previously undertaken in America, was completed in 1832, and became a leading authority in matters relating to Americana. It was compiled under the care of Mr. Bartlett, a goodly portion of the actual work being done by John Nicholas Brown personally, and many stories are told of the care lavished upon it. As the edition was limited, and for distribution as gifts, this catalogue has never been readily accessible and is now almost unobtainable. Furthermore, it was limited to the American collection, and covers only about one-tenth of the present library.

Hence it is that a new catalogue, including all the books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts in the library, with due emphasis upon the Americana, is hailed with delight by bibliographers and librarians.

The first part of this most notable work lies before us, and seems worthy its high origin, and the scholarly efforts which have produced it. A quarto volume of 240 pages prepared under the editorship of that master of the science of bibliography, Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, assisted by Misses Gertrude Elizabeth Robson and Eleanor Stuart Upton of the library staff, and the Committee of Management, it seems almost equally important, as an indispensable work of reference, and as a beautiful example of purely American bookmaking. It is printed at the Merrymount Press, under the supervision of Mr. Daniel Berkley Updike, himself a member of the Committee of Management, and a close friend of Mr. Harold Brown, with whom he co-operated in 1896 in producing the splendid *Altar Book*, which is connected with the founding of the now famous Merrymount Press. Showing infinite care in its entire make-up, it probably

stands alone among books printed in America in that the diacritical marks, those necessary, but ugly signs, so dear to the heart of a bibliographer, do not confront us as the most important part of the page, evidently supplied from any fount of type in which they happen to be cut. Here they are cut purposely in such a fashion as to accord with the type with which they are used, and hence are not especially apparent at first sight.

The entries in the present volume, arranged in chronological order, bring us to the year 1529, and cover many manuscripts and early printed books not included in the former catalogue, the *Horae*, the *Gatholicon* of 1460, the *Fust* and *Schoeffer's Bible* of 1462, Caxton's "*Royal Book*," of 1484, the beautiful *Boccaccio*, printed by Colard Mansion in 1476, and the binding signed by John Richenbach in 1470.

Then there are the *Ptolemys*, the *Columbus letters*, the "*Dutch Vespuccius*" with a story of its own, the *Waldsemüller*, the manuscript maps of 1511 and many more delights for the student of Americana.

The introduction states that, knowledge of the rarities which the library contains being more general than when the catalogue of 1832 appeared, the extensive annotation found in that volume has been found unnecessary, enough information being always given to identify an issue beyond a doubt, with references to known bibliographies where full descriptions will be found. Where so much is given it is ungracious to ask for more, and doubtless repetition of the detailed descriptions of the earlier catalogue and of other reference books would have been impracticable in view of the time, labor and bulk involved, but it is pleasant to imagine the all-satisfying volumes which would have resulted had time and space permitted the fulness which doubtless the editor would have preferred.

What a work could have been made of the history of the illustrations alone, of the bindings, the former owners—but, as it is, the *Catalogue* will extend to five volumes, each in two parts.

The space of five years has been allotted for the completion of the work, which will take its rank among the great catalogues of the world. Its important American predecessors are the earlier John Carter Brown *Catalogue*, and the catalogues of the Church, Annmary Brown and Walters Collections, the last two having been printed in Europe.

Adequate State Aid for Libraries: A Plea

By ASA WYNKOOP

Head of Public Libraries Section, New York State Library

EVERY PROGRESSIVE STATE in the Union, which means states representing seven-eighths of the entire population of the country, says Asa Wynkoop in the November issue of *New York Libraries*, "now has embodied in its laws the principle of State aid for local libraries and has established official agencies for the administering of such aids. But while the principle has thus been almost universally accepted, none of the states has as yet developed a well-defined, consistent or final doctrine of practice as to methods or extent of applying the principle."

Mr. Wynkoop continues with special reference to the defects in the New York library law framed in 1892 and characterized at the time of its adoption by the President of the American Library Association as the "best law of any state in the Union for the establishing and maintaining of free public libraries." At least some of the defects pointed out in this law are, therefore, likely to be found in the library laws of other states. There are in the law itself, he says, "inconsistencies, omissions, arbitrary provisions, points of over-emphasis and of under-emphasis which even its framers perceived and regretted and which time has rendered the more serious and evident. Among these defects the following are some of the more important and conspicuous:

"(1) While libraries are classed as educational institutions and are granted a degree of State recognition and State aid on this ground, the administrator and staff of public libraries are not definitely recognized by the State law as public educators. In theory the library is made 'an integral part of the system of public education.' In practice, so far as relates to State aid, it falls far short of the educational position thus indicated. . . .

"(2) The State, under its present law and rules, makes an annual grant to 'registered' libraries, solely for the purchase of books thus continuing in this respect the limitation which proved such a large factor in the failure of the law of 1838. It gives nothing for library service. It seems thus to say that the more essential thing in the operation of a public library is its annual addition and supply of books. It perpetuates this and seems to sanction the old fallacy against which the whole of modern library science stands as a protest, that a library is mainly a collection of books. We now know, and it is being demonstrated afresh every year, that in respect to its real service 'a library is three-fourths librarian,' that the educational value of a public library depends far more on its librarian than on its books; and if the State is to put its

emphasis on the proper place, it must put it on the matter of service and not of book supply. If the State can give aid in only one line of library development, it is much more important that such aid be given to improve library service than to add to the materials on the shelves. State aid for promoting and insuring educational service is just as important and as logical for the public library as for the school. No aid in any other way can make up for failure to aid in this.

"(3) The State in its present law authorizes a majority of any community to levy a tax on the entire community for library support, without providing any adequate guaranties that money so raised shall be spent for educational ends or for the best interest of the community. . . . Public libraries are conspicuously behind the times in the absence of express legal requirements as to the qualifications of those who administer them. Every library which receives either direct aid from local tax or indirect aid by exemption of its property from taxation should be required by law to meet definite State requirements as to the qualifications of those who administer it and by whom the value of its public service is to be largely measured.

"(4) The greatest present need in the interest of efficiency and economy in the operation of small libraries is a closer degree of co-operation among the libraries of the different sections of the State. The avoidance of unnecessary duplication, the extension of library privileges to outlying and needy sections, the securing of able and constructive leadership for the small libraries, the proper utilization of resources can be accomplished in only one way—by such a co-operation of the separate and small library units of a given section as shall secure for them all, the supervision and service of a single expert, forcible librarian. It may be a question whether the State should undertake by law to compel such co-operation. It can hardly be a question that the State should provide by law and assist in such a development. Every country district school teacher now has the support and aid in all school problems of an expert district supervisor. Every local librarian in our country districts ought to have similar aid and support.

"(5) If the State is to insist on definite standards of fitness for administering local libraries, it must provide the means of acquiring such fitness. In a measure, it has already recognized this and in its State Library School, the first institution of its kind in the world, it has definitely proclaimed this principle and made splendid provision for the needs of the larger libraries. But there are hundreds of libraries whose finances are such as to make impossible any such trained service as is represented by either a regular or a summer course at this school. These are the libraries where the waste from incompetency is relatively greatest. There are three ways by which provision may be made for an elementary training for the heads of these libraries, by prolonged visits of State library organizers, by the development of the present 'library institutes' into a real teaching agency, or by a subsidy of the State to pay librarians' expenses

at summer school. Each of these methods is feasible, but for an adequate application of any of them, new and enlarged provisions must be made by the State. If library organizers are to act as visiting teachers, provision must be made for a larger number of them. If the institutes are to be made a real teaching force and librarians of the weaker libraries are to be drawn to them, they must have direct State aid. If the State is to help pay expenses at summer school of librarians of the weaker libraries, as is now done in Massachusetts, special provision must be made for this in the State library law. Thus any plan for assuring competency in the administration of small libraries, a thing which the Regents of the State have just been urged by the New York Library Association to establish, means a distinct enlargement of the State's provisions for elementary library training.

"(6) If the State is to fix standards for library service, it must provide corresponding and adequate incentives for librarians to come up to those standards, or its requirements will be vain and futile. Of what effect will it be to tell a library that it must employ a librarian of a specified grade if no librarian of such grade can be secured at the salary available? It will take more than a rule of Regents or even an act of Legislature to induce many a community to raise its library salaries to a point where a certified librarian can be secured. With added requirements by the State there must be an added benefit by the State, just as there has been in the case of teachers.

"(7) These things may be all summed up in a general statement that if our public libraries are to have their natural and logical development as integral factors in public education, if the money and effort already expended on them are to yield their proper results, the State must take them much more seriously than it has done in the past, it must greatly enlarge its policy of State aid and supervision and correspondingly increase its expenditures in their behalf."

While admitting that this may seem a very large and impractical program of State activities in the interest of libraries to be presented at any one time, Mr. Wynkoop maintains that it cannot be counted large in comparison with the expansion of library interests that has taken place in the last quarter century and demonstrates by official facts and figures how large and strong a claim the libraries are now able to make for such an enlarged policy of State aid.

"Since 1894 the number of volumes in free libraries has increased five fold, the number of free libraries in the State 6½ fold, the number receiving State aid 9 fold, the number receiving local tax support 9 fold, the circulation of books 9 fold, the total receipts 15 fold, the receipts from local taxes 29 fold, while the total amount received from the State treasury has increased two and seven-tenths fold. Thus, as compared with the extent of library operations, the State is not doing now one-third as much for public libraries as in 1894, and as compared with amounts provided then and now by local taxpayers, it is not doing one-tenth as much now as then. If the State had increased its aid in the same proportion that libraries have grown in extent of operation and

circulation, the amount would now be \$235,515; and if it had increased such aid in the same proportion that local taxpayers have done, it would now be providing \$781,730 a year for this purpose instead of the \$69,780 appropriated last year."

To the possible and apparently plausible objection that with such remarkable prosperity in the library field as these statistics indicate there is obviously no need of further State aid, Mr. Wynkoop answers that while the figures given do tell the facts "just as far as general summaries and averages can," they "do not tell *all* the facts, nor perhaps, the most important ones."

"They tell how libraries have grown in number from 88 to 594 in the last quarter century, but they do not tell how, out of 986 towns in the State, 628 are still entirely without free library privileges. They show that there has been a nine fold increase in free library circulation but they do not show that, in the most needy sections of the State there are still one and a quarter million persons—more than make up the entire population of many states in the Union—who have no access to the shelves of a public library. They show that the total income available for free libraries has increased fifteen fold but they do not tell the fact that nearly all this money is for the benefit of city and large village libraries and that hundreds of communities are quite as poor in library resources now as they were thirty years ago. They show how there is now an average of one free library for every 18,382 population in the State, but what help is there in such an average for the million and more people and the 628 towns which contribute nothing to the making of that average? The average wealth of one millionaire and nine penniless persons is \$100,000, but how much does this enrich those nine penniless persons? With all our fine progress we have to face the fact that the State has as yet hardly touched its most difficult problem of library extension, the bringing of adequate library privileges to the people living outside cities and large villages.

"Thus the figures, which on their surface may seem to show that libraries are doing well enough as they are and to prove that further State aid is not called for, when analyzed and examined critically, give final proof of the inadequacy of our present program, either to bring free library privileges to the sections of the State needing them most or to insure a grade of service that shall entitle the libraries already established to be classed in reality as they are in law, 'integral factors in the system of public education.' The 628 towns which, after 27 years of such aid and incentives as the State now gives are still without libraries are a complete demonstration that such aid and incentives are not enough to establish equality of library privileges or anything like equality for the people of the State. A circulation of 80 per cent. or more of fiction on the part of 253 registered libraries, and above 90 per cent. on the part of nearly 100 free libraries is equally clear proof that what the State is now doing in the way of supervision and aid in book purchase is not enough to make these libraries the factors in public education which they are presumed to be in law. In both these matters the State must do more, or it must leave the real problems of library extension and library improvement unsolved."

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

- Anne of Green Gables. Realart. 6 reels. Star—Mary Miles Minter.
A composite of four stories about American girlhood by Louise M. Montgomery.
- Beckoning Roads. Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Barriscale.
Adapted from the novel of this name written by Jeanne Judson.
- Behind the Door. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star—Hobart Bosworth.
Tragic war drama adapted from the story by Gouverneur Morris.
- Broken Butterfly. The. Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. Star—Stewart Holmes.
Rural problem tragedy from the novel, "Marcene," by Penelope Knapp.
- Dangerous Hours. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels.
Drama against Bolshevism adapted from Donn Byrne's story, "A Prodigal in Utopia," appearing originally in the "Saturday Evening Post."
- Eve in Exile. Pathé. 7 reels. Star—Charlotte Walker.
Cosmo Hamilton's play and novel are the source of this picture.
- Gay Lord Quex. The. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—Tom Moore.
Adaptation of the stage play by Arthur Wing Pinero.
- In Old Kentucky. First National Exhibitors. 5 reels. Star—Anita Stewart.
Picturization of Charles P. Dazey's old-time stage melodrama.
- Marked Men. Universal. 5 reels. Star—Harry Carey.
Western desert drama picturized from Peter Kyne's "Saturday Evening Post" story, "Three God-Fathers."
- Miracle of Love. The. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels.
Picturization of the novel by Cosmo Hamilton.
- Other Men's Shoes. Pathé. 7 reels. Star—Crawford Kent.
Picturization of Andrew Soutar's novel of the same name.
- Pegeen. Vitagraph. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Love.
Picturization of Eleanor Hoyt Brainard's novel of this name.
- Sagebrusher. The. Pathé-Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star—M. De La Monte.
Western romance based on the novel by Emerson Hough.
- Sand. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Wm. S. Hart.
A Western drama taken from Russell A. Bogg's story, "Dan Kurrie's Inning."
- Six Feet Four. Pathé. 6 reels. Star—William Russell.
Adapted from Jackson Gregory's novel of the same name.
- Toby's Bow. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—Tom Moore.
Southern story of a novel adapted from the stage play of the same name written by John Taintor Foote.
- Tong Man. The. Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Sessue Hayakawa.
Clyde C. Westover's novel, "The Dragon's Daughter," is the basis of this San Francisco Chinese melodrama.
- Victory. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels.
Dutch war East Indian drama founded on the story by Joseph Conrad.
- Wanted—A Husband. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Billie Burke.
Society comedy founded on Samuel Hopkins Adams' serial story, "Enter D'Arcy," published in Collier's.
- You Never Know Your Luck. World. 5 reels. Star—House Peters.
Adaptation of Sir Gilbert Parker's Canadian story of the same title.

WHO CAN LEND?

The undersigned is anxious to obtain for temporary use the works of the famous astronomer Nicholas de Cusa, especially any edition which contains the book "de staticis experimentis." Any information about a copy available for use will be gratefully acknowledged.

J. CHRISTIAN BAY.

*The John Crerar Library,
Chicago, Ill.*

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Reprints of the article on "Books for Workers" given in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL may be had from this office for 15c each prepaid.

The Index and Title-page to Volume 44 will be issued with the number for February 1st.

BOOKSTACKS WANTED

A New York business house requires a goodly number of second-hand metal bookstacks. Please describe what you have to offer.
Address: N. D. Care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Copy intended for the *Library Journal* should reach this office not later than ten days before the date of publication.—Ed.

ERRATA

The announcement of the appointment of Corina Kittelson as "chief of the Los Angeles County Free Library" in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL ought to read "chief of the catalog department of the Los Angeles County Free Library."

In the January 1st issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, second column, line 34, for Pollard read Pollard; and line 37 for Madan Falconer read Falconer Madan.

Municipal Library Expenditures and Circulations Per Capita

Some time ago there appeared in the newspapers a table of statistics for ten cities of similar rank showing what each one gave to libraries. From these statistics it appears that Davenport, Iowa, with a population of 65,000 has a \$26,000 appropriation. Spokane, Washington, population, 135,000, appropriation, \$35,000; Galveston, Texas, population, 40,000, appropriation, \$25,000; Atlanta, Georgia, population, 190,558, appropriation, \$34,326; Nashville, Tenn., population, 151,000, appropriation, \$20,000. Analysis of the appended table from the 1919 Report of the Public Library of the District of Columbia shows up equally interesting contrasts. Boston leads in per capita expenditures—\$.746—with a per capita circulation of 2.64 volumes, as compared with the leader in per capita circulation, Portland, Oregon, which has a record of 4.77 volumes and a per capita expenditure of only \$.524. Chicago with a per capita expenditure of \$.527 has the next highest per capita circulation of 4.46 volumes; while Pittsburgh spending \$.562 per capita gets a per capita circulation of 2.44 volumes. Baltimore spending \$.188 per capita has a per capita circulation of only 1 volume; and New Orleans, spending \$.122 gets only .97 of a volume circulated per capita. Lowest in ex-

penditure of all of the thirty-three cities represented in the table (the cities being ranked according to census estimates), is Columbus, Ohio, with \$.103 and a per capita circulation of .73—less than three-fourths of a volume!

EXPENDITURES IN 1918 OR 1919 OF CITY LIBRARIES

Cities (ranked census estimates).	Length of enforced closing. ¹	Population 1918 or 1919.	Expenditures 1918 or 1919.	Per capita expenditures.	Home circulation (volumes.)	Expenditures per volume circulated.	Per capita circulation (volumes.)
New York City....	Branches: Few hours to 42 days.	5,825,076	\$1,762,328.93	\$0.302	16,337,382	\$0.107	2.80
New York Public.		\$3,436,007	\$946,582.23	.273	9,627,505	.098	2.77
Brooklyn....	See note ⁴ .	\$1,978,103	608,219.41	.307	4,954,193	.122	2.50
Queens....	Several weeks.	\$4,392,966	207,527.29	.527	1,755,684	.118	4.46
Chicago....		\$2,600,000	770,863.55	.296	7,407,989	.104	2.84
Philadelphia....		\$1,800,000	372,744.22	.207	3,135,297	.118	1.74
St. Louis....	Open for circulation only Oct. 12-Nov. 13; Dec. 4-21.	\$825,000	294,817.97	.357	1,816,845	.162	2.20
Boston....		\$767,813	572,817.38	.746	2,028,053	.282	2.64
Cleveland....	Influenza: 22 days. Lack of heat: 13 branches 46 days.	\$890,000	530,750.23	.640	8,133,900	.175	3.64
Baltimore....	Delivery department, 11 days.	\$585,000	110,378.61	.188	586,645	.188	1.00
Pittsburgh....	Oct. 24-Nov. 4.	\$600,000	337,678.73	.562	1,487,778	.230	2.44
Old City Allegheny....	14 days to all users; 7 days additional to children.		273,814.66		1,115,533	.245	
			63,865.07		352,245	.181	
Detroit....		\$968,000	401,612.74	.414	2,097,347	.191	2.16
San Francisco....	Oct. 18-Nov. 18.	\$607,000	137,334.95	.226	1,185,988	.118	1.90
Los Angeles....		\$1,000,000	243,885.83	.406	2,581,214	.064	4.30
Cincinnati....	Main library: Reference department, 36 days. Circulation department, 29 days.	\$300,000	222,542.92	.445	1,566,706	.142	3.13
Buffalo....	Oct. 11-Nov. 4.	\$468,558	168,223.15	.318	1,530,731	.097	3.26
Milwaukee....		\$575,000	142,416.68	.247	1,509,430	.094	2.62
Newark....		\$400,000	161,150.26	.402	736,283	.218	1.84
New Orleans....		400,000	49,099.81	.122	391,661	.125	.97
Washington....	Oct. 8-Nov. 8.	\$496,000	114,208.42	.230	765,789	.149	1.64
Minneapolis....	Hours shortened.	\$415,748	216,653.12	.521	1,441,819	.150	3.46
Seattle....	5 weeks.	\$365,445	190,588.03	.548	1,314,785	.151	3.59
Jersey City....	Children's department, 8 days.	\$322,659	88,700.34	.274	1,030,935	.085	3.19
Kansas City....	23 days. Also hours shortened Oct. 25-Jan. 13.	\$325,000	123,030.00	.378	725,546	.169	2.23
Indianapolis....	34 days.	\$310,000	138,414.27	.446	662,716	.208	2.13
Portland, Oreg....	21 days.	\$311,351	163,077.98	.524	1,487,572	.109	4.77
Denver....	Main building, 4 weeks. Branches, 4-7 weeks.	\$268,000	96,660.73	.360	726,374	.133	2.71
Rochester....	One branch, 19 days.	\$264,714	82,243.90	.310	682,771	.083	3.70
St. Paul....	9 days.	\$261,256	149,648.99	.572	955,585	.146	3.65
Providence....	Shortened hours. Central children's room, 3 weeks. One branch, 1 month.	\$247,660	110,742.45	.447	340,823	.324	1.37
Louisville....	Branches, Jan. 14-Feb. 4. Schools and stations, varying periods.	\$240,808	111,146.59	.461	1,008,735	.110	4.18
Columbus....		\$265,000	27,500.00	.103	194,534	.111	.73
Oakland....	Oct. 20-Nov. 18.	\$122,000	111,248.93	.501	737,695	.150	3.32
Atlanta....		\$200,000	36,077.16	.180	373,601	.096	1.86
Omaha....		\$225,000	47,550.37	.211	404,558	.117	1.79
Toledo....	20 days to all users; 17 days additional to children.	\$225,000	61,834.65	.274	710,139	.087	3.15
Totals and averages.		23,247,068	8,137,767.90	.350	61,346,888	.132	2.63

¹ As a large number of libraries were closed for considerable periods on account of influenza or shortage of fuel, it seems fairer to show the facts in this comparison.

² Librarian's estimate.

³ Circulation department only.

⁴ All of the branches were closed on the heaviest Mondays of January and February, 1918, and about one half of them were closed for periods varying in length, from a few days to almost an entire month, on account of the coal shortage. In addition the circulation of books at all branches was stopped by order of the health commissioner from Oct. 24 through Nov. 6 on account of the influenza.

⁵ Census Bureau estimate (1917).

⁶ City and county.

⁷ Census Bureau estimate (1916).

⁸ Figures are for 13 months.

⁹ World Almanac (1919).

¹⁰ State census estimate (1915).

¹¹ County department discontinued Aug. 1, 1918.

¹² Includes one month county branches circulation.

¹³ Chamber of commerce estimate.

¹⁴ Board of health estimate.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1920



The mid-winter Conference of the A. L. A. at Chicago, notable as the first special meeting in all its history, made provision, after much discussion and some hitching back, for the enlarged activities proposed by the hard working committee on that topic, and took steps toward a revision of the constitution which should concentrate the management of the Association more effectively in the unified Executive Board. The Board was authorized to prosecute an appeal for two million dollars, with the proviso that it was not to take the form of an intensive drive or of quota allotments except on acceptance by local library authorities. The limits may prove somewhat of an embarrassment in a money campaign, but it was generally felt that the country at large was not ready to respond to fresh drives on the old plan and that reliance must be had on less aggressive methods, even tho the whole sum could not be raised by a specified time. The enlarged activities scheduled by the committee cover wide and varied fields, and it is thought that by specializing in such fields, corresponding interest can be aroused in this or that part of the country. Books for the Merchant Marine and for the Coast Guards will appeal more strongly to the Atlantic states and the Pacific Coast, the work of library extension more to the middle-west, and so on. The money campaign and the peace activities, even if limited in scope or distributed over a longer period than at first seems desirable, will accomplish the double purpose of stimulating the American Library Association and keeping it before the public as a national organization representing a vital field of activity and accomplishing an enormous amount of service for our democracy thru the several agencies and in the many fields thru which its work will be done.

* * * * *

The relation of other national library organizations with the American Library Association has yet to be fully discussed and determined, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Special Libraries Association has become a professional body, second only to the A. L. A. itself. An examination by Miss Ahern at one of the Chicago sessions dissipated the idea that

public libraries dominated the A. L. A. Council, and it was shown that every class of library was well represented on that central body. The A. L. A. should certainly remain the comprehensive and representative national organization of librarians as the National Education Association is representative of all teachers and the American Medical Association of physicians, surgeons, general practitioners and specialists alike. A scheme of federation, in which the A. L. A., the Special Libraries Association, the State and Law Librarians, the League of Library Commissions and the like would be component parts, would be certainly a less desirable alternative. There is no desire on the part of the A. L. A. that the other organizations should be submerged in the general body, and any fear of this sort on the part of other organizations should be put aside. Just what the best plan would be and how it should be worked out is not yet clear; but it is certain that the A. L. A. is in a receptive and responsive mood, ready to consider and accept any suggestions from the affiliated organizations which may serve to strengthen librarianship as a profession and adequately represent that profession to the wider public.

* * * * *

The Chicago press and the newspapers generally turned a cold shoulder on the Association, as they did on the Economic, Sociological and other associations' meeting at Chicago earlier in the week. Even the new women's daily, the *Illustrated Press*, which came out December 31st, and like the society young lady who "came out and went in again," made no further appearance during the week, failed to redeem its promise of giving attention to real topics of thought. It seems to have been left to the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston to give a fairly adequate mention of such an important meeting.

* * * * *

The meeting at Atlantic City at the end of April will afford opportunity for another national gathering, for which the call has already been issued by the President of the A. L. A. The enlarged program and the revision

of the constitution will be further shaped so that at the regular annual Conference at Denver, a month later, decisive action may be taken. Thus, three meetings will have been held, one in the middle-west, one in the east and one toward the Pacific Coast, which will give distinct geographical opportunities for the several sections of the country to send representatives for the shaping of these plans. It is to be hoped that the Conference of 1921 may be held in the extreme south, as Texas, or in the extreme north, in Canada, so that east, west, north and south will have had in the six years, beginning with 1915, full share and opportunity associated with these national gatherings.

* * * * *

Among the good things which will emerge from the horrors of the war will be the permanent American library which is assured in Paris. This will perform the double function of a model public library on the American plan, for use in Paris and for inspection by those who come to Paris, and a continental headquarters of the A. L. A., from which the work of library extension in other countries may be done to the extent that such co-operation is desired from other countries. Mr. C. L. Seeger, father of Alan Seeger, as the Chairman of the local Paris committee, has already been able to assure the A. L. A. authorities that this committee will be able to carry on the local work after a first year's support by the A. L. A., and a good beginning for a million franc endowment has already been obtained. It is a touching incident that the nucleus for this fund is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Seeger, reaching fifty thousand francs, or ten thousand dollars, from the royalties of that brilliant young author and patriotic soldier, their son, Alan Seeger, who was killed in the war. Thus, the new library will become a double memorial of America's participation in the great war for the saving of democracy. Already there are calls, if not from Macedonia, from many other parts of Europe for A. L. A. co-operation and guidance. Czecho-Slovakia in particular has passed, doubtless under President Masaryk's inspiration gained from his American experience, a general library law, which, if it can be carried out, will make his country notable before many decades for popular library development. America has its great part to play in feeding the world with material food, and this work can well be supplemented by providing the intellectual stimulus which the A. L. A. and like organizations can proffer from America.

While library trustees and chief librarians have been embarrassed by the shortage of library assistants, owing to the fact that salaries have not been increased in proportion to the high cost of living or to the increase in other callings, the profession of teaching seems to be still worse off. The Commissioner of Education has estimated that there is a shortage of one hundred and fifty thousand teachers, and the National Education Association estimates that the shortage reaches at least one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, so that elementary schools, particularly in the rural districts, are sadly "unwomaned," and there is serious danger that the rising generation may not rise as rapidly and as wisely as it should. From almost every state in the Union comes this same sad report. Yet teachers are on the whole less underpaid than library assistants. Thus, the argument for better library salaries is strongly backed up by experience in the field of education; and educators and librarians may well join in a common crusade for better justice for both callings.

* * * * *

Library legislation during last year was not very important, with the notable exception of Pennsylvania, which has thoroly systematized and unified its state library and cognate work under a new and comprehensive law, which makes the state librarianship, so well filled by Thomas L. Montgomery, a post of commanding importance. The consolidation in Massachusetts and Minnesota of numberless separate state organizations, bureaus and commissions innumerable, into a score of departments illustrates an important trend in general state legislation, which has important bearing on library relations. New York proposes to follow soon by consolidating its 189 separate organizations into 18 systematized departments. Both in Massachusetts and in Minnesota the State Library Commission has become part of the Department of Education, which seems the proper relationship in connection with this needed development of state policy. Alabama, a state which is vigorously waking up, has passed a law for the provision of county libraries, as has also Illinois, always a live library state, and Wyoming has given authority for the establishment of county law libraries. The most important movement of the year, likely to bear fruit in 1920, is the proposed reorganization of the national Bureau of Education into a full-fledged Department of Education, with a cabinet secretary at its head, in which the Library Information Service, previously known as the National Library Service, will find a place and will permit of considerable library extension under national auspices.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A SPECIAL meeting of the American Library Association was held at Chicago on January 1-3, for the discussion of the Revision of the Constitution and of the proposed Enlarged Program of the Association. Headquarters were at the La Salle Hotel and a goodly number of members were present during most of the sessions.

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The discussion of the revision of the constitution, as prepared by the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, appointed by the Executive Board, occupied the first and second sessions, held on January 1st, and the majority of the fifth session, which concluded the meeting on January 3rd. The feeling of part of the meeting being that only at two successive regular meetings of the Association could the Constitution be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present (altho this is not the wording of the constitution), it was proposed and approved that the meeting resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for discussion of the revision. The main points covered in the revision are: The transfer to the Executive Board of the publishing activities of the Association (now in the hands of the Publishing Board); and of the preparation and adoption of the annual and supplementary budgets, (the Finance Committee, which now prepares the budgets to act henceforth as an auditing committee); and provision for a satisfactory system of voting by mail by members of the Executive Board (one dissenting vote now negating any proposal).

The revised constitution was then read section by section, by Carl B. Roden, for Secretary Utley who was suffering from sore throat, and the various sections either approved or referred back to the Committee on Revision.

The first section, which states the objects of the Association, was approved as worded. But the proposal to admit to membership "any person or institution on payment of the annual dues" without some qualifying clause, that to admit to life fellowship "any person . . . paying the required amounts," and that which would confer honorary membership on any person simply "by the unanimous vote of the Association at any meeting" were referred back to the Committee, while the conferring of contributing or sustaining membership on "any person or institution . . . on payment of the

required sums" was approved, with the reservation that such person or institution must be eligible to regular membership of the Association.

The provisions regarding the annual and special meetings were approved, as were the proposals that fifty members constitute a quorum (instead of forty, as hitherto) and the part of the section on votes by institutional members, which says that these "shall be cast by the designated representatives whose credentials are filed with the secretary."

The section on "Management" and on the Council called forth lively discussion, much of which tended toward the curtailment of the proposed new powers to be assumed by the Executive Board. The sections covering the meetings of the Board, the quorum, votes by correspondence, and the filling of vacancies, were approved with minor amendments; not so those on duties and policy. The proposed "preparation and adoption of budgets" by the Executive Board, instead of merely the adoption of budgets, as heretofore, was opposed, on the ground that the Finance Committee had been found necessary as a check on the Executive Board, and that the adoption of this section would give the Executive Board power, for example, as Henry N. Sanborn pointed out, to go ahead with the proposed Enlarged Program without bringing the question before the Association. The transfer of decision on certain questions of policy from the Council to the Executive Board was opposed on many sides, many feeling, with Miss Tyler, that not only had the Council "possibilities," but that it had a definite function to perform, as distinguished from the function of the Executive Board. It was suggested that the clause from the old form of the constitution which reads: "In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation," ought to be inserted in the section on the duties of the Council; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a program for Council meetings. This was referred back to the Committee, with these and the following further suggestions: That membership of the Executive Board be extended to the retiring president, but

not to the treasurer (Mr. Roden, the present treasurer, having pointed out that the work of the treasurer is merely routine work and in no way administrative); that the executive secretary have a seat on the Executive Board but no vote; and that specific mention of the "publishing activities of the Association," as part of the administration of the affairs of the Association, to be vested in the Executive Board, be omitted, as unnecessary.

The sections on officers and committees were approved, with the addition that the first and second vice-presidents should be included among the officers of the Association.

On the question of affiliated organizations, the Committee on Revision had not framed any section, but invited the Association's suggestions. The desirability of organizing as sections of the A. L. A. of affiliated organizations was discussed, and Ernest C. Richardson proposed that all officers of affiliated organizations should be members of the A. L. A. and that the executive boards or officers of these organizations should constitute a committee on affiliated organizations and report to the A. L. A. This was strongly opposed as being too little considerate of the status, feelings and rights of those organizations, and Azariah S. Root suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of these organizations on the question of affiliation. This was approved.

THE ENLARGED PROGRAM

The consideration of the proposed Enlarged Program occupied the third and fourth sessions. The matter was presented first by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, who, instancing what the American Institute of Architects had achieved for its membership by its progressive attitude, urged the Association to take the opportunity now afforded it to make itself felt and known as a professional organization, and to continue the good work which it is only necessary to make known for the means wherewith to carry it on to pour in.

Mary L. Titcomb of the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Md., followed with a brief outline of the five ages of the A. L. A.: First, the pioneer days, then the period of discussion of library economy, followed by that of a discussion of administrative problems, this, in turn, thrown into the past, by the period dating from the Louisville Conference, which was occupied by the providing of books for the men of the Army and Navy, and finally, that on which the Association is just entering, when, as an all-American library

association, it will provide reading matter for all America.

Carl H. Milam, director of the Library War Service and of the Enlarged Program, then spoke on the work proposed, detailed and summarized accounts of which had been printed and distributed to the members of the Association. He drew attention to what the Association did *not* propose to do: namely, "work independently of existing agencies"; nor "attempt to do everything proposed in the first few months," nor "miss any opportunity to have work that has been started by the Association taken over by governmental or other appropriate agencies and put on a permanent basis." Of the work proposed, said Mr. Milam, a considerable part is already in hand, partly as a direct continuation of the Library War Service. Notable progress, for example, has been made in the publication of books for the blind. Up to the present some forty titles have been printed or are in process of printing in the new Braille type, a considerable sum of money toward meeting the expense of this having been raised on her own initiative by Gertrude T. Rider, in charge of the Library War Service work with the blind. Other activities already in hand are: "Recruiting for librarianship, by reaching college, university, normal school and high school students and the general public thru addresses, thru the preparation and publication of articles, thru interviews with college and university officials, teachers and vocational advisors," an employment bureau "which, in filling positions, would consider the needs of the public, the profession and the individual"; an "endeavor to increase salaries and improve the working conditions of librarians, by bringing facts, statistics, resolutions and arguments directly and repeatedly to the attention of those responsible for the support of libraries"; and some work toward the "promulgation of the library idea thru magazines, newspapers, leaflets, exhibits and any other legitimate ways." Mr. Milam, in conclusion, urged the Association to adopt an enlarged program and to put itself in a position to accept money, if people were willing to give it, so as to provide library service for the sixty million people of the United States who live in rural communities having inadequate library facilities, and to better serve those who require special library service.

Frank P. Hill, chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program, anticipated and answered some objections and difficulties by announcing, first, that the Committee had done nothing except what it had been authorized by the Executive Board and the Council to do, and that

there was to be no drive. He then outlined the tentative plan of the Committee for a nationwide campaign for raising money. A publicity bureau is planned, with J. Ray Johnston as national publicity director, under the supervision of Elmore Leflingwell, the campaign director, and representatives of the A. L. A. An account of this national publicity plan by Mr. Johnston will be given shortly in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Regional directors, preferably librarians, will be appointed, continued Dr. Hill, and these will confer with state and local directors, also librarians, as to the plan of campaign, and each community will work for one or more, but not all points in the program. Nearly 10 per cent of the members of the Association, said Dr. Hill, had up to that time voted by mail on the question put to them by the Committee as to their approval of the proposed program, and of these, only 8 per cent had expressed themselves as against the program.

In reply to Arthur E. Bostwick, who said that Dr. Hill, after announcing that there was to be no drive, had described the way in which that drive was to be carried out, Dr. Hill said that no intensive campaign was planned, but that the Association wanted money and that detailed plans could be prepared only after conferences of the regional directors had taken place. In reply to other questions, Dr. Hill said that it was not planned to increase the present endowment out of this fund; and that the two million dollars, with the funds now in hand—rather over half a million dollars—would carry on the work for about three years.

Secretary Utley, in reply to the question whether this had been approved by the Finance Committee, explained that this not being a supplementary budget but a loan merely, was not a question for the decision of the Finance Committee, and R. R. Bowker, replying to the remark that this money had been appropriated for war work, and that we are now in times of peace, explained that at the end of the war there remained about three-quarters of a million dollars of the three and a half million dollars from the United War Work campaign. Of this, \$120,000 had been appropriated to the library service for the Army and Navy, and the remainder was in the custody of the Library War Service Committee work which cannot be called war work, the war being over, but which ought to continue this work.

The meeting then adjourned, and, on reconvening after lunch, Dr. Putnam offered a resolution that the Association approve an enlarged program, and this, with the addition of a proposal by Dr. Bostwick that as far as possible

activities should be operated by the Headquarters in Chicago; and a suggestion as to the carrying out of the work by local authorities proposed by Charles E. Rush, was adopted. The resolution reads as follows:

"That the Association approve an appeal for funds estimated at \$2,000,000 necessary to enable it to carry on certain enlarged activities, examples of which have been set forth in a program proposed by the Executive Board, and that it authorizes the Executive Board in its name and behalf to arrange for and prosecute such an appeal.

"Provided, that it be understood that this Association favors nothing in the way of such an intensive drive as was made during the war, and especially nothing that involves the apportionment of funds to be raised by cities or regions.

"That it is the sentiment of this meeting that whatever enlarged activities are engaged in by the A. L. A. should be operated by the Headquarters in Chicago, so far as possible, and under the supervision of the executive officer at those Headquarters.

"That no motion heretofore adopted be construed to prevent the establishment of a mutual understanding between the local and state representatives as to the amount of moneys to be collected, and second, that the items in the enlarged program which should be used as a basis of local appeal are to be selected by the local library authorities, and third, that the methods of soliciting funds, whether by individual appeals for large donations or by mail appeals to a carefully selected group or by any other method, be chosen by the local authorities."

TRIBUTE TO MR. RODEN

At the close of the last session a unanimous vote was passed, regretting the resignation of Carl B. Roden who has so long acted as honorary treasurer of the Association, and expressing the hearty thanks of the members to Mr. Roden for his devotion to their interests.

Two matters in which the help of librarians is asked were brought before the Association during the meeting.

Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education (421 West 117th St., New York), outlined the origin and purpose of the Institute, and told of some of the ways in which library organizations might help the work which it is doing. Among these are the establishing of educational commissions of librarians to visit other countries, and arranging for "exchange librarians" so as to make known in Europe American library methods. The Institute is willing to meet the traveling expenses of these commissions and exchange librarians, and to act as a clearing house for international library information.

Edith Guerrier, in the absence of Charles F. D. Belden, told of the new service inaugurated at the Boston Public Library, which aims at popularizing the "readable information on every conceivable subject" which is to be found in the publications of the various departments

of the government. The Library is endeavoring to obtain matter of current interest directly from the various government services, so as to prevent the waste due to the excessive delay which occurs in the delivery of this material thru the "ordinary depository channels." This is the Boston Public Library's way of serving the public pending the hoped for establishment of a Library Information Service in the Bureau of Education, a bill for which has been long before Congress, and Miss Guerrier in conclusion appealed to all librarians present to urge in every way possible the passage of this bill (S. 2457; H.R. 6870).

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

JOINT MEETING WITH LIBRARY DIVISION OF MINNESOTA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the Minneapolis Public Library, Thursday and Friday, November 6th and 7th, 1919.

Under the new state educational organization the Library is a division of the Department of Education. The central theme of the meeting was, therefore, the co-ordination of school and public libraries.

At the first session Clara Baldwin conducted a round table on County library extension.

Reports of really live work were given by several librarians, and while these reports were being given Miss Baldwin put on the blackboard the valuation of each county, the amount it was appropriating for county library extension and the amount that would be available for the work if the one mill tax could be obtained. There was a striking discrepancy between the paltry hundreds now spent and the many thousands that should be spent, and under the new law may be so authorized by the Boards of County Commissioners.

An unusually large number of library trustees were in attendance for the round table which Mr. Merrill of Hutchinson conducted.

Mrs. Lafond of Little Falls spoke of the trustees' financial responsibility. Questions of what to do when a library outgrows its building; to bind or not to bind magazines; to open the library or not to the county which makes no appropriation for the work; the value of the budget system; were fully discussed. Dr. Hancock of Mankato told how their appropriation was raised from \$4,000 to \$7,500 by printing their budget in the paper just before the meeting of the Board of tax levy, and by having the various members of the library board see each member of the City Council.

On Thursday, at 6:00 o'clock, 127 gathered

for dinner in the Colonial Room of the West Hotel. There were talks on Library War Service by some who participated in it: Miss Countryman, Miss Patten, Miss Carey, Miss Earhart, Miss Stearns, and Miss Rosholt, after which Adam Strohm, Librarian of Detroit, gave an address, urging that the future program of the A. L. A. be constructive, deal with justice and cultivate a deep social spirit; the motive back of the enlarged program being to stimulate sound public thinking, to guide mental and physical energy into fruitful channels and to release noble impulses for their application in human relations. The motto he suggested was "Let us finish our task."

A round table on the Co-ordination of School and public libraries brought forth helpful ideas from J. M. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education; Miss Gilpin, Carolyn Williams, Miss Lewis, Miss Robinson, Miss Wood, Miss Farr, and Miss Mahoney.

Papers were also read by Miss Carey on Librarians and the social spirit, as a result of which a Standing Hospital Committee was appointed.

A book symposium, a talk by Judge H. D. Dickinson of Memphis on the means of combating *alienism*, and one by D. M. Sullivan, statistician of the State Department of Labor on industrial democracy, profitably filled an afternoon.

At the business meeting Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings moved that a standing committee on the certification and standardization of librarians be appointed by the in-coming president; the committee to be represented as follows: one member from one of the large libraries, one from a small library, one from the department of education, one from the university, and one from a normal school. This was carried.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miriam E. Carey, St. Paul; first vice-president, Harriet Wood, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, Margaret Hickman, Eveleth.

CLARA F. BALDWIN.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Jan. 29. At Boston.

Winter Meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Special meeting of the American Library Association.

First week in June. At Colorado Springs, Colo.

Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

For the past six years the libraries of the state have been presented with a fixed and detailed program for their consideration and study at each annual library institute. This has made possible the securing of the help of an abler and more serious corps of conductors than could have been secured for meetings without definite plan or program. During this period, as compared with the six preceding years, there has been an increase in the average number of libraries or other organizations represented from 328 to 507, and from 832 to 1038 in the number of persons registered.

Other means for stimulating a forward movement for library institutes are now being considered. Expense has been found to be the main factor in restricting attendance at the library institutes, and an offer to each library to pay the expenses of a delegate to the meeting would probably bring almost perfect representation. It is estimated that this would cost New York State not more than \$1500 a year. This has been proved to be successful in the province of Ontario, which has been conspicuous in its library progress, especially during the past five years. The Provincial Legislature has specifically provided for library institutes, employment of experts to attend these meetings, traveling and other necessary expenses of one delegate from each library board in attending a meeting of the institute, and deduction of \$5 from the provincial grant to any public library failing to send a representative to the annual library institute.

New York City.—The Circulation Department of the New York Public Library made salary increases in the graded service beginning December first, according to the schedule submitted to the City in the budget for 1920. The City did not provide money for restoring the sixty positions eliminated at the beginning of 1919, nor did it grant sufficient money for salaries to make the full increases asked for in the Library estimate. The Trustees, however, decided to provide for the full increases, by economies in other accounts. The increases made to the staff in the graded service were on the basis of \$180, \$240, or \$300, depending upon the service rating.

The salaries now paid in the graded service are as follows: Grade 1, \$840 to \$960;

grade 2, \$1020 to \$1200; grade 3, \$1260 to \$1500; grade 4, \$1560 to \$2100.

Office heads, division chiefs, janitors and pages are not included in these four grades.

F. F. H.

The death of J. Alden Weir occasioned a memorial exhibition of his etchings and other prints in the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library, on view until the end of January.

F. W.

Brooklyn.—The Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library have increased the rate of pay as follows:

Grade 1, from minimum \$600 to \$840 minimum; grade 2, minimum \$780 to \$1020 minimum; grade 3, minimum \$1020 to \$1260 minimum; grade 4, minimum \$1320 to \$1560 minimum.

F. P. H.

Queen's Borough. A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Borough Public Library was held on January 8th, when it was expected that after a hearing of Jessie F. Hume, librarian, who was dismissed without charges last March, the trustees would vote on the question as to whether or not Miss Hume should be reinstated. Miss Hume, on arriving at the time appointed, was told that this was to be a regular meeting of the Board. Fourteen trustees were present including Dr. Henry Stoesser, the trustee newly appointed by Mayor Hylan to take the place of Henry Waller, resigned.

The Board decided that "no woman should be appointed director" of the library, and John T. Atwater, assistant principal of the Richmond Hill High School, was appointed, in spite of the feeling of some members of the Board that no appointment ought to be made until after the Hume matter had been finally closed. It was finally decided to give Miss Hume an opportunity to read the stenographic minutes of the two hearings held in her case, and to make a written statement in reply before the next meeting of the Board.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.—The newly established Bureau of Coal Economics, Washington, D. C., has definite plans for a special library to cover the literature relating to coal production, distribution and consumption; labor and cost of living;

mining engineering; and collateral and comparable literature in other lines of industry. C. E. Leshner, formerly in charge of coal statistics in the U. S. Geological Survey, is the head of the new bureau and has already started a nucleus for the library. The offices are at present in the Commercial National Bank Building.

R. H. J.

KANSAS.

Nine high school libraries of Kansas are being reorganized and catalogued, with technical advice and assistance from the Kellogg Library of the State Normal School at Emporia. The towns are: Altoona, Bucklin, Elm-dale, Garden City, Greensburg, Osborne, Potter, Pratt and Sumner County High School at Wellington.

W. H. K.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The annual report of the St. Louis Public Library for 1918-1919 gives the following statistics: Number of agencies, one central library, seven branches, four sub-branches and seventy-six stations. Total number registered borrowers, 110,110. Circulation, 2,365,050. Receipts from local taxation, \$324,341.83. Salaries for library service, \$140,582.24. Total maintenance, \$294,817.97. Number on library staff, exclusive of students in Library School, 262.

WISCONSIN

The high school teacher-librarian requirement made by the Wisconsin Department of Education went into effect the first of the present school year. Each high school is to employ as a faculty member a teacher who has had a certain minimum of library training who will spend at least part of her time in giving lessons on the use of books and libraries and in administering the library. High schools enrolling six hundred or more students are expected to employ a full-time librarian. The general rule is that the teacher-librarian is to have a general education which would entitle her to a state certificate as a high school teacher or a graduate of the full course of an approved library school. It is difficult to supply the 385 high schools in the state with trained teacher-librarians. The Wisconsin Library School offers a teacher-librarian course and several of the normal schools and colleges thruout the state are now offering such courses. To meet the emergency the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin offers a correspondence course for which already two hundred high school teachers have been enrolled, and it is hoped that the beginning of the next school year will find all the high schools meeting the requirement. It is

estimated that one hundred new teacher-librarians will be needed each year. In some communities the teacher-librarian is also the town librarian, dividing her time between the school and town libraries.

Milwaukee. The law permits the board of county supervisors to enter into a contract with the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Library for service to the entire county. The county treasurer apportions the cost of the library service to each town and municipality in the county in proportion to the circulation of books in that subdivision. The county pays the Milwaukee Public Library ten cents per volume circulated, which enables the public library to maintain an efficient county service.

WYOMING

The State Library has compiled the following for the library tax rates in the various counties. In Albany county with a Carnegie library established in 1905 the mill tax is .25; the library for Hot Springs County established in 1917 is supported by a mill tax of .375. The highest rate, .45, is that for the county library established in 1910 for Johnson County; while the lowest is for Lincoln County, .062. There are sixteen county libraries in the state.

CALIFORNIA

Riverside: The Riverside Public Library has received approximately \$1,000 (\$909.44) from the Riverside County Soldiers' Welfare fund and the rest from individual donors, for war history record work. About \$2,000 more is expected for completion of the war history of Riverside County.

J. F. D.

ENGLAND

An Institute of Transport was established in England, in November, which bids fair to become prominent not only in England, but throughout the world. As its name implies, it is to cover the entire field of transport, including railways, waterways, tramways and roads. It is supported by men eminent in the transport field and its first president is to be Sir Eric Geddes. Its announced purpose is the scientific study of questions relating to traffic and transport and the Institute is to hold monthly meetings between October and June. One of its announced plans is "To form a library of works relating to traffic and transport, and in connection therewith to acquire, sell or exchange books, works and manuscripts." By the loan of books and by grants of books it plans also to aid invention and research.

R. H. J.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

VOTING AT MEETINGS OF THE A. L. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

During the consideration of the proposed revision of the constitution at the recent A. L. A. conference, the question of the abolition of institutional voting came up. After a discussion during which some members expressed themselves as being violently opposed to the idea of abolishing institutional votes, the Association voted in committee of the whole to retain that feature of the present constitution, with a change which makes it necessary for each member holding an institutional vote to bring written credentials from the head of his institution, thus practically requiring a ballot vote if the authority in each case is to be verified. In spite of this attitude of the Association, only once during my attendance at the recent sessions, and I only missed a small part of them, was an institutional vote taken and that at my insistence when there was a specially close vote on an important matter. On that occasion, as I remember it, the result was 99 in favor and 94 opposed. The decision was reached by counting the standing votes, a process which under the most favorable conditions is liable to result in error, and no one can say that conditions in the Red Room were at all favorable for conducting a business meeting. On no other occasion, although equally important votes were taken, many of which were close, was an institutional vote called for, even by those who were so jealous of their rights in the matter.

My attitude in the matter is that as long as the present provision for institutional voting remains in our constitution, we should live up to it; but if it is so unimportant that even the stoutest champions of the privilege fail to demand their rights in a series of sessions that are undoubtedly the most important in the history of the Association, then why cumber our machinery with this provision?

May I also submit for discussion the question as to whether ballot votes should not be taken when these important changes in the constitution are considered in forthcoming executive session, instead of relying on the eyesight of any one man, no matter how able he may be in his administrative and professional duties?

C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Librarian.*
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

THAT TWO MILLION DOLLARS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It was a most interesting coincidence that when I returned from the mid-winter meeting in Chicago almost the first letter I opened in the mail that was awaiting me was a letter from my college, Brown University, announcing a forthcoming campaign for \$3,000,000 for its endowment fund. A striking similarity in purpose and method to the plans outlined by Dr. Hill at Chicago, for the Enlarged Program's fund, are shown in the following paragraphs quoted from the letter:

"The Executive Committee will ask presently for the assistance of a large General Committee and of Regional Committees.

"It is of the opinion—

"That the raising of this large sum of money can not be effected by the sensational methods that are conveyed by the word 'Drive'.

"That the first appeal must be made to a relatively few, and on the strength of their response the remaining amount—which will still be large—must be raised through the personal efforts of friends of the College.

"That men and women of means—particularly those who have not been students of Brown—may be well assured that the University is wisely and efficiently managed. That its purposes are definite and constructive. . . . That it exercises a strong influence for good in the community. That it is a vital force in the support of our form of government. . . ."

With the substitution of the words "American Library Association" for "Brown University," the letter might almost have been prepared by the Enlarged Program Committee for distribution to A. L. A. members.

The comparison between the A. L. A. and the colleges is one to which librarians may well give thought in connection with the \$2,000,000 fund for the Enlarged Program. Brown is going to raise \$3,000,000, Cornell \$5,000,000. Yale and Princeton are asking for millions. Harvard's goal is \$15,000,000. Nine of the smaller Wisconsin colleges are making a united plea. None of these institutions is conducting anything remotely resembling a "drive"; indeed it is doubtful if the general public is aware that the colleges are making such efforts. Yet beyond a shadow of doubt every one of these efforts will prove successful.

Now, if Cornell can successfully appeal for \$5,000,000 and Harvard for \$15,000,000, has any librarian the courage—or the lack of courage—to say that the American Library Association can not successfully appeal for \$2,000,000. If the individual university bases its appeal on its educational and citizen-building value to the community, is not the A. L. A. in a position to claim for its Enlarged Program an even greater educational and citizen-building value—greater, for one reason, because it will reach scores of millions of every-day Americans, as against the few thousands of favored ones who are served by all the colleges together? And is not the claim of the A. L. A. one which will carry far more “human interest” and far more popular appeal than the claim of any university can possibly carry?

Dr. Bostwick, in the discussion at Chicago, voiced the opinion that “Dr. Hill has stated that there will be no ‘drive,’” and has then proceeded to describe in detail how such a drive will be conducted.” I do not share this view, nor do I fear that any of us will be asked to make any old-fashioned war-time drive. I do feel that it would be most unfair to approve the Program and the \$2,000,000 budget—as was done at Chicago—and then expect the nine members of the Executive Board and the

five members of the Enlarged Program Committee to go out and raise the money alone and unaided. Almost every community has some citizen or citizens who would be willing to make a contribution if properly interested. I fail to see that, for the local librarian or other agent to study the local situation and to approach possible contributors partakes in any sense of the nature of a “drive”.

Our method is the same as that of the colleges, and our objects similar in general character, save that ours is the more popular appeal. My community is not harried by the “drives” of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Brown, and the rest of the colleges. Neither will it be harried by any A. L. A. drive. But I expect it will yield some contributions to the fund.

As President Bishop said at Asbury Park, the A. L. A.—the library profession—stands at the cross-roads. The problems of funds and inadequate personnel constitute a challenge. Shall we take up the challenge, face our new opportunities and duties and go forward, or shall we take panic at the challenge, disclaim our greater responsibility, and go back to our millimeter details of other days? The decision was made at Chicago. We are to go forward.

HAROLD L. WHEELER.

Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITION OFFERED

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant on February 18, 1920. A vacancy in the Engineer Department at Large, Washington Barracks, D. C., at \$1200 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. Appointees whose services are satisfactory may be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of \$20 a month.

Both men and women, if qualified, may take this examination. For the existing vacancy male eligibles are desired.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

1. Library economy, 30 points; 2. Cataloging, classification, and bibliography, 35 points; 3. German, and either French or Spanish, 10 points; 4. Education and experience, 25 points. Total, 100 points.

Applicants must have had at least one year's training in a recognized library school; or one

year in a training class in a library using modern methods and one year's experience; or three years' experience in a library using modern methods. For the existing vacancy at Washington Barracks it is desired to secure eligibles with experience in technical libraries.

Applicants may be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their places of residence.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for fuller particulars and for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAKER, Mary E., N. Y. S., appointed head of the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Jan. 1.

BEAMAN, Luella O., P. 1906, formerly librarian at Rye, N. Y., and for the past year in the Red Cross Service in Paris, appointed assistant, reference department, United Engineering Societies Library, New York.

BUCKNAM, Edith P., P. 1898, head of the catalogue department, Queens Borough Public Library, New York, resigned. Joined the staff of the McGraw-Hill Company, New York, Jan. 12.

CARLETON, William N. C., librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, resigned. Will shortly join the firm of G. D. Smith, rare book dealer, New York.

CASSIDY, Mary, for twenty-five years librarian of Winterset and the librarian with the longest service record in Iowa, resigned.

CROWELL, Edith Hall, N. Y. P. L. 1911-13, recently returned from war service in France, is engaged in survey work for the employment department of the Y. W. C. A. New York City.

CUDEBEC, Bertha M., N. Y. S. 1915-16, librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Free Library, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Public Library of Niagara Falls.

CUNNINGHAM, Elsie (née Miller), wife of Jessie Cunningham, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, and formerly of the St. Louis Public Library, died in December at Denver (Colo.) following a long illness.

DAVIS, Letty Lucile, N. Y. P. L., 1912-14, associated with the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, resigned. Appointed

librarian of the Arbor Press, New York City.

DREW, Helen, P. 1919, head of the circulation department of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, was married November 17 to Mr. James Wilson Garmond.

EDSON, Suzane, for the past five years cataloguer in the Library of the Interstate Commerce Commission, appointed confidential clerk to Hon. W. M. Daniels, Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

FARR, Mildred C., appointed head of the Traveling Library Department of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission.

FRENCH, Marguerite M., P. 1918, of the staff of the Utica Public Library, appointed librarian of the public library at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

GOFF, Berenice, C. 1915, appointed assistant in the Federal Reserve Bank Library, New York City.

Goss, Edna L., has returned to the position she formerly held, as head cataloger in the library of the University of Minnesota.

HOLT, Sigrid Charlotte, N. Y. P. L. 1916-17, in charge of the information bureau of the American Scandinavian Foundation, resigned. Associated with the Educational Extension Department of the Y. M. C. A., New York City.

JOHNSON, Ethel, S. 1910, appointed assistant commissioner of the Board of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts for three years.

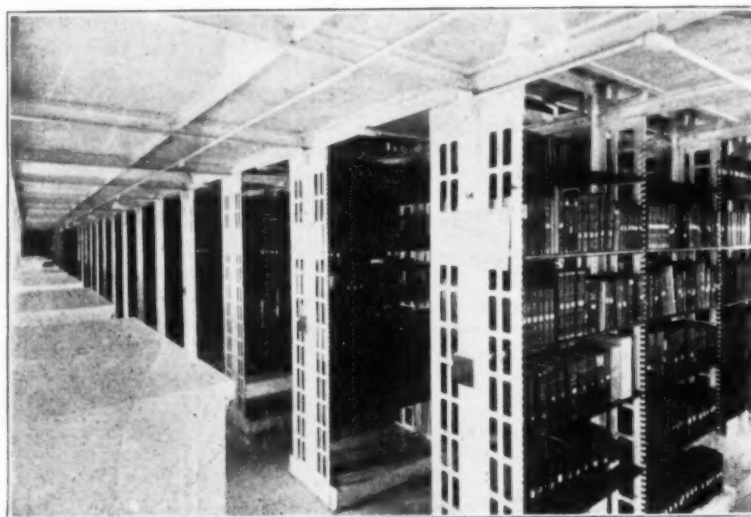
LIEBMANN, Estelle L., P. 1916, librarian of the National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Ronald Press Company, New York.

McINTOSH, Rosamond, P. 1914, appointed librarian of the United States Hospital at Portsmouth, Va.

McMULLEN, Elizabeth, N. Y. S. 1915-16, librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library. Appointed assistant in the Iowa State Agricultural College Library, Ames, Ia.

MILLER, Wharton, N. Y. S. 1915-16, assistant librarian of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, has been added to the faculty of the School of Business at Syracuse University and will conduct a new course in business library methods for the training of secretarial students.

OGLE, Rachel, N. Y. S. 1915-16, head of the Reference Dept. of Iowa State Teachers' College Library, resigned. Appointed to the staff



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Montreal Public Lib.,
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of Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo., in January.

OLSCHEWSKY, Johanna Louise, N. Y. P. L. 1914-16, assistant librarian of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, appointed librarian.

OSBORN, Mary Louisa, N. Y. P. L. 1913-15, librarian of Townsend Harris Hall, College of the City of New York, resigned. Accepts position with the information service of the Cheney Silk Company, New York City.

PACKARD, Ella E., reference librarian of the Dallas (Tex.) Public Library, resigned, December 20.

RANTON, Bess M., C. 1918, appointed librarian of the recently established Amador County Free Library, Jackson, California, January 1st.

ROBSON, Laura A., W. R. 1912, is librarian, Trinity County Library, Weaverville, Calif.

SIMS, Frances H., P. 1918, head of the Woodbury branch of the Denver Public Library, appointed librarian of the Aberdeen (Wash.) Public Library.

SMITH, Barbara H., of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., appointed head of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass.

STEBBINS, Mary F., P. 1912, librarian of the Utica Academy, resigned. Appointed Junior High School librarian in Cleveland, Ohio.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, is the author of a brief "Life of Henry Barnard, United States Commissioner of Education, 1867-1870," which is issued as *Bulletin* 1919, No. 8, of the Bureau of Education.

TAGGART, Anne Van Cleve, P. 1910, formerly superintendent of branches of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library and later A. L. A. hospital librarian and acting camp librarian at Camp Mills, N. Y., appointed librarian of the township library at Millbrook, New York.

WOOLMAN, Ruth, assistant librarian State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C., resigned. Appointed assistant librarian, Teachers' College, Kirksville, Mo.

WOOD, Basil, of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Westerly Memorial and Library, Westerly, R. T., in place of Joseph L. Peacock, resigned.

WRIGHT, Rebecca W., N. Y. S. 1908, is assistant librarian of the Vermont Historical Society Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The current *Canadian Bookman* gives a very good portrait of the late Charles H. Gould, Librarian of Magill University, Montreal.

A portrait and short biographical sketch of Ernest Cushing Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, are given in the Oct.-Dec. number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

The December *Municipal Reference Library Bulletin* (St. Louis) gives tables illustrating the cost of city government, as represented by statistics from twenty-five of the leading cities of the United States. One of the tables shows the appropriations for libraries and for schools with the per cent distribution in each case.

In the second edition of "Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries: A text-book for normal schools and colleges," by Lucy E. Fay and Anne T. Eaton (Boston: F. W. Faxon, 1919, \$3.25 net) some chapters are re-arranged, a few revisions in the text have been made, and as far as possible book lists have been brought up to date.

Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the Art Division of the New York Public Library, contributes to the November *Architectural Record* "Art and architecture after the war: a list of references," which is an annotated review of Amer-

ican, English, French and German works in which is discussed the possible influence of war on art, art being understood in the broadest meaning of the word.

In the Extension Number of the *Pow Wow*, the monthly of the Alumni of the State College of Washington, W. W. Foote, the librarian, makes a good plea for library extension service, pointing out the demand for this service especially since the College has established a university extension service covering correspondence courses along all lines, and recalling to the Alumni the service already being given by the Library.

The *Proceedings* of the Ninth Annual Conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association have been published and may be obtained from the Treasurer, Elena A. Clancy, Tacoma Public Library, Tacoma, Wash., at 75c. a copy. Included in this 52-page pamphlet are the constitution and by-laws of the P. N. L. A., the membership list for 1918, a cumulative index to the proceedings 1909-1918 as well as the program and principal papers of the ninth conference.

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other men of affairs in Newark setting forth the Library's new plan of doing research work "at the charge of one dollar per hour for research work over and above what it may properly give without charge to any resident taxpayer of the city." It gives briefly the recorded and estimated use of the Business Branch, a classified account of the contents of that Branch, in language such that it can be "understood of the people," and practical suggestions for the greater use of this material.

The "Small-Town Library Building," being some suggestions on "how an old house remodelled with taste and a little money may serve as a home for the public library," is contributed by John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, to *The House Beautiful* for January. The paper is well illustrated with examples of actual successes of this kind achieved in some of the New England States. Another article from his pen in the November *Architectural Record* shows how an old dwelling house in Hyannis, Mass., was converted into a most attractive library for a rural community.

"Contemporary Poets," in the Oct.-Dec. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, a classified list compiled by Anne Morris Boyd, instructor in the University of Illinois Library School, "is in no sense a complete list," but is intended as a guide to those who "lacking opportunity for special study of contemporary poetry, must select from the daily increasing multitude of poets and poems those that are likely to satisfy the varied demands of their library patrons." The poets are classified "according to the dominant tendencies shown in their work." . . . In addition to this classification of poets the list includes a bibliography, a list of "books that aid in the understanding and appreciating modern poetry," anthologies and periodicals.

The first number of "News Notes on Government publications, published for the staff of the Boston Public Library was issued on December 15. It explains the new Government News Service of the Boston Public Library, which aims at making available, thru the co-operation of the various government services, the publications of those services, the experience of the library having been that "thru the ordinary depository channels the printed matter is received so irregularly, and when it is received is so out of date that it is probably safe to say that 75 per cent of its usefulness is lost." Under each department is given a short note on the serials issued by that department or on one especially timely or interesting number in the series.

The "Census of Fifteenth Century Books owned in America," edited by George Parker Winship, which appeared in installments in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* in 1918, with additions in the issue of August, 1919, has now been reprinted by the Library. The order of title entries is that of Hain's "Repertorium," and Hain is also followed for the spelling of the author's name. The title is entered "in the fewest words that will identify it," the place, in the common English form, is followed by the printer's name "spelled ordinarily as it appears in the original," and a *provenance* is given in many, tho not all cases. References to the principal works in which fifteenth century books are described are omitted, as are references to bibliographies of individual localities.

The tenth edition of Melvil Dewey's "Decimal classification and relative index" has been issued by The Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y. (\$7.50.) "The chief new features of this edition are the elaborate tho stil incomplete agriculture classification, and the recast of 940 with the Great war on 940.3 and .4. The gain from having bases of 4 insted of 6 figures for this detaild classification, seemd clearly to justify the cost of renumbering material alredy in 940. For the scheme as it stands we ar mainly indetted to the ALA advisory DC committee. It wil be farther enlarged to fit the growing body of war literature, but it is stil too early to make satisfactory subdivisions for campains and battles (940.42-.45). There ar also many smaller additions, besides modifications, notes, and over 3,000 new Index entries."

The Cleveland Americanization committee has now published pamphlets describing five of the national groups of the city. "The purpose of these publications is to bring to Americans a knowledge of the life and customs of their foreign-born neighbors . . . so as to develop in them an appreciation of the splendid contribution which the foreign-born are making to American life." The five issued are: "The Poles of Cleveland," and "The Italians of Cleveland," both by Charles W. Coulter of the department of sociology of Western Reserve University; "The Magyars of Cleveland" by Huldah F. Cook; "The Slovaks of Cleveland" and "The Jugoslavs of Cleveland" by Eleanor E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. These may be obtained from the Cleveland Americanization Committee, Room 226, City Hall, Cleveland, the first three listed here at 10c a copy and the last two at 25c each.

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Agricultural credit. In: U. S. Supt. of Documents. Farm management. *Price List* 68. 4th ed. Aug. 1919. p. 3-4.
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Gardner, Frank D., and others. Fruits, vegetables and flowers; a non-technical manual. . . . Philadelphia: Winston 1918. bibls. O. \$1 n. (Farming for profit.)
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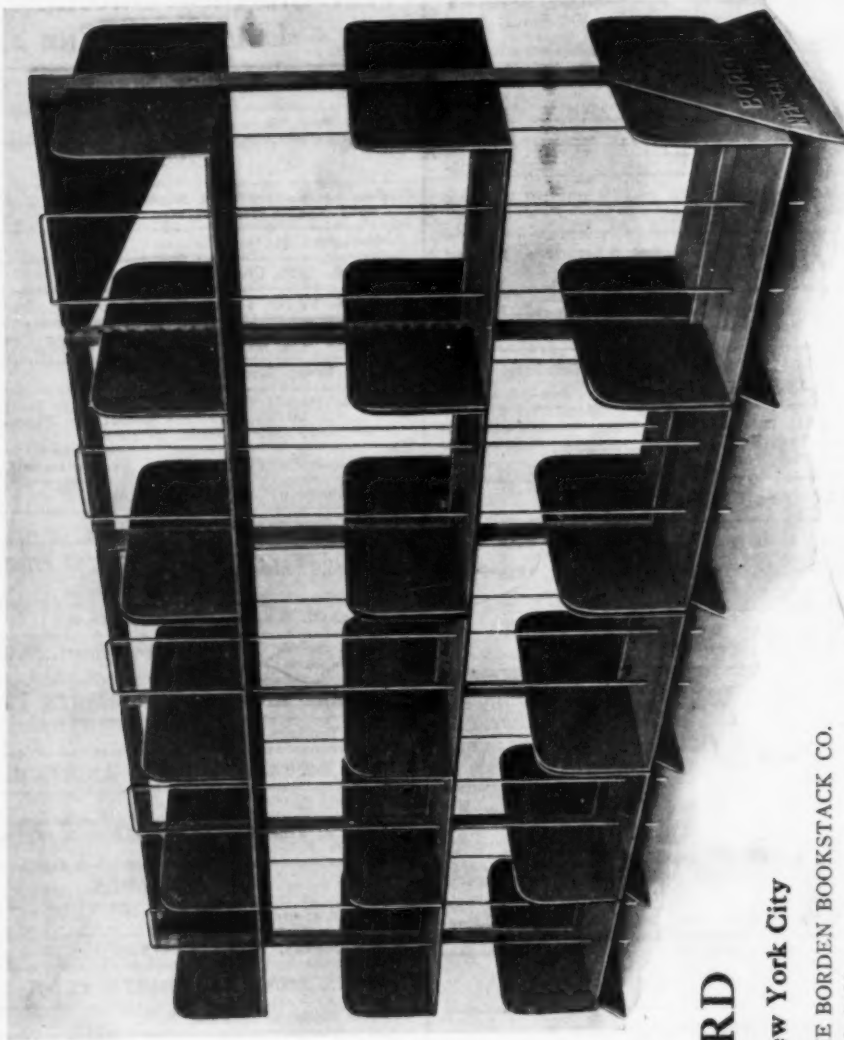
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